



20,000,000 Shares

Level 3 Communications, Inc.

Common Stock

We are selling 20,000,000 shares of our common stock. This prospectus supplement relates to an offering of 17,000,000 shares in the United States. In addition, 3,000,000 shares are being offered outside the United States in an international offering. The U.S. and the international underwriters may, under certain circumstances, purchase up to an additional 3,000,000 shares at the initial price to the public less the underwriting discount.

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "LVL3." The last reported sale price of our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market on February 23, 2000 was \$108.875 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves certain risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-8.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the related prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	<u>Per Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public Offering Price	\$107.875	\$2,157,500,000
Underwriting Discount	\$ 3.180	\$ 63,600,000
Proceeds to Level 3 (before expenses)	\$104.695	\$2,093,900,000

The underwriters are offering the shares subject to various conditions. The underwriters expect to deliver the shares to purchasers on or about February 29, 2000.

Global Coordinator & Sole Book-Running Manager

Salomon Smith Barney

Salomon Smith Barney

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

J.P. Morgan & Co.

Morgan Stanley Dean Witter

Chase H&Q

Credit Suisse First Boston

Merrill Lynch & Co.

February 23, 2000

OUR PROGRESS

- 27 U.S. markets served and London, Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt
- Launched initial services to customers over a leased network
- Completed facilities based local metropolitan networks in 22 U.S. markets and 3 European markets
- Completed construction of 9,334 miles of North American intercity network and 2,139 miles of European intercity network
- Secured approximately 3.4 million square feet of space for Gateway facilities

OUR SERVICES

- Transport Services
- Colocation
- Internet Access
- Managed Modem
- (3)VoiceSM*

* Long distance only



OUR NETWORK*

- An intercity network covering nearly 16,000 miles in North America
- Leased or owned local networks in 56 North American markets
- An intercity network covering approximately 4,750 miles across Europe
- Leased or owned local networks in 21 European and Pacific Rim markets
- Approximately 6.5 million square feet of Gateway facilities in North America, Europe and the Pacific Rim
- Undersea capacity, including a 1.28 Tbps transatlantic cable system and a 2.56 Tbps Northern Asia cable system initially connecting Hong Kong to Tokyo

* At completion.

OUR STRATEGY

- Become the low cost provider of communications services
- Combine latest generations of fiber and electronics
- Offer comprehensive range of communications services
- Provide significant colocation facilities
- Provide seamless interconnection to PSTN
- Accelerate market roll-out
- Target web centric customers
- Develop advanced business support systems
- Leverage existing information services capabilities
- Attract and motivate high quality employees

LEVEL 3 GATEWAYS

We created the term Gateway site to describe the major communications hubs of our network. Our gateways are advanced technical facilities which provide colocation space for customers' equipment and facilities, link our networks to other communications networks, and house our own network equipment. Each of our Gateway facilities is served by redundant, fault tolerant connections to our network.

MARKETS SERVED IN 2000

United States

Atlanta	El Paso*	Manchester	Orlando	San Francisco
Austin*	Fort Worth*	Memphis*	Philadelphia	San Jose
Baltimore	Houston	Miami	Phoenix*	San Luis Obispo*
Boston	Indianapolis*	Nashville*	Princeton*	Seattle
Charlotte*	Jacksonville*	New Orleans*	Providence	St. Louis
Chicago	Jersey City	New York City	Raleigh*	Stamford
Cincinnati	Kansas City*	Newark	Richmond*	Tampa
Dallas	Long Island	Oakland*	Sacramento*	Washington, D.C.
Denver	Los Angeles	Omaha*	San Antonio*	Wilmington*
Detroit	Louisville*	Orange County*	San Diego	

Europe

Amsterdam
Brussels*
Dusseldorf*
Frankfurt
London
Munich*
Paris

Pacific Rim

Hong Kong*
Tokyo*

* Not in service; final market selection subject to change

REPRESENTATIVE COLOCATION GATEWAY FACILITY

Los Angeles

Modem equipment is used for our Managed Modem service. This equipment will also be used for voice service.



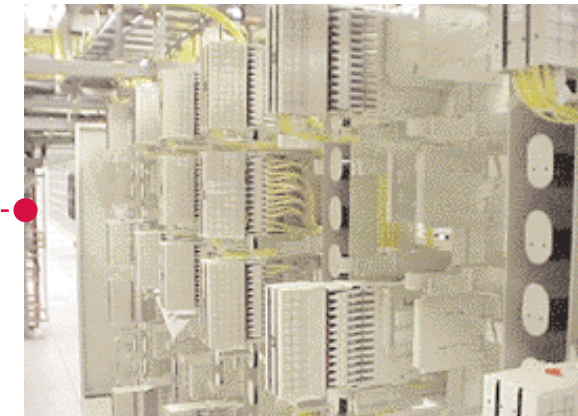
London

Level 3's facilities have been designed to anticipate and embrace the rapid pace of technological advances. We have constructed our Gateway facilities to be more readily upgradeable and capable of evolving as technology changes and to meet customer demand.



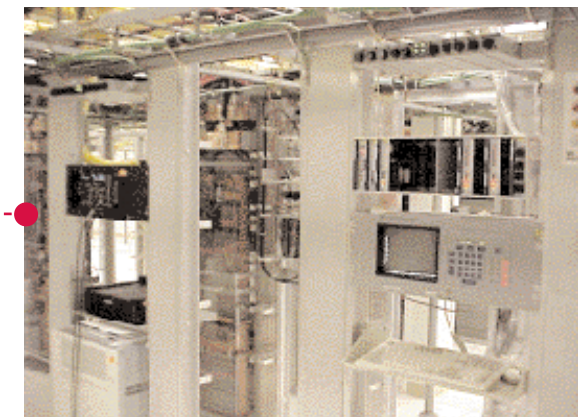
Denver

Level 3 Gateways provide climate-controlled environments and managed power with UPS battery and generator backup.



Chicago

Level 3 Gateway facilities house sophisticated optical and electronic equipment, bringing together all of Level 3's technology.



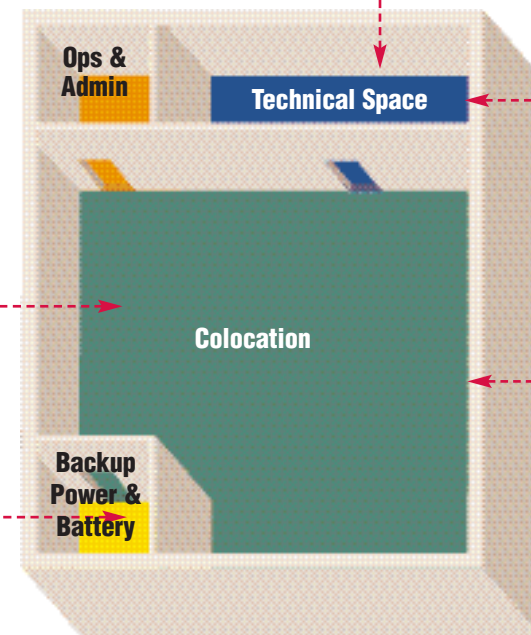
Washington, D.C.

Network surveillance equipment in our Gateways is used by our Network Operations Center in Denver to monitor the network 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.



New York

Level 3's Colocation facilities are among the largest and most modern in the industry, housing a state-of-the-art network of telephone and web hosting equipment. Colocation services from Level 3 provide customers a quick, cost-efficient way to launch their services.



Not to scale.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus supplement.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary contains a general summary of the information contained in this prospectus supplement. It may not include all the information that is important to you. You should read the entire prospectus supplement, our prospectus dated December 10, 1999, and the documents incorporated by reference before making an investment decision.

Level 3 Communications, Inc. was known as "Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc." prior to the March 31, 1998 split-off of its construction and mining management business from its other businesses. See "Business—History." See "Risk Factors" for factors that you should consider before investing in shares of our common stock and "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for information relating to statements contained in this prospectus supplement that are not historical facts. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this prospectus supplement have the meaning given to them in "Glossary of Terms."

Level 3

We engage in the communications, information services and coal mining businesses through ownership of operating subsidiaries and substantial equity positions in public companies. In late 1997, we announced a business plan to increase substantially our communications and information services business and to expand the range of services we offer. This plan is referred to in this prospectus supplement as the "Business Plan." We are implementing the Business Plan by building an advanced, international, facilities based communications network based on Internet Protocol technology.

As our Business Plan is implemented, our network will combine both local and long distance networks and connect customers end-to-end across North America and in Europe and the Pacific Rim. Over the next two to three years, our network is expected to encompass:

- an intercity network covering nearly 16,000 miles in North America;
- leased or owned local networks in 56 North American markets;
- an intercity network covering approximately 4,750 miles across Europe;
- leased or owned local networks in 21 European and Pacific Rim markets;
- approximately 6.5 million square feet of gateway facilities in North America, Europe and the Pacific Rim; and
- undersea capacity, including a 1.28 Tbps transatlantic cable system and a 2.56 Tbps Northern Asia cable system initially connecting Hong Kong to Tokyo.

We expect to substantially complete the North American intercity portion of our network by the end of the year 2000. In the interim, we have leased a national network over which we began to offer services in the third quarter of 1998. We also expect to substantially complete the first two rings of our three-ring European intercity network by the end of the year 2000. In the interim, we have also leased a European intercity network over which we began to offer services in early 1999. As of December 31, 1999, we had secured 100% of the rights-of-way required for our planned North American intercity network, had completed construction of 9,334 route miles of this network and had approximately 6,200 route miles under construction. Also, as of December 31, 1999, we had secured substantially all of the rights-of-way required for the first two rings of our planned European intercity network, completed construction of 2,139 route miles of this network and had approximately 3,400 route miles under construction.

In December 1999, we began carrying customer traffic between Dallas and Houston on the first completed and lit segment of our North American intercity network. We have operational facilities based local metropolitan networks in 22 U.S. markets and 3 European markets. We have secured approximately 3.4 million

square feet of space for our gateway facilities, which vary in size and the nature of services currently offered. We have completed the buildout of approximately 1.3 million square feet of this space. Our gateways are advanced technical facilities which provide colocation space for our customers' equipment and facilities, link our networks to other communications networks and house our own network equipment. We have gateway facilities in 25 U.S. markets and in London, Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt. We have announced the development and construction of a 1.28 Tbps transatlantic undersea cable system, as well as the development and construction of a 2.56 Tbps Northern Asia undersea cable system initially connecting Hong Kong to Tokyo.

We believe that, as technology advances, a comprehensive range of both consumer and business communications services will be provided over networks, such as ours, utilizing Internet Protocol technology. These services will include traditional voice services, as well as other data services such as Internet access. We believe this shift has begun, and over time should accelerate, since Internet Protocol networks offer:

- more efficient use of network capacity than the traditional public switched telephone networks;
- an open protocol which allows for market driven development of new uses and applications;
- the prospect of technological advances that will address problems currently associated with Internet Protocol based applications that use the public Internet; and
- an open architecture that enables new competition among suppliers and should ultimately lead to lower network costs.

Level 3's Strategy

Key elements of our strategy include:

- *Become the Low Cost Provider of Communications Services.* Our network is designed to provide high quality communications services at a lower cost by taking advantage of efficiencies in new technologies such as packet-switching, using open, non-proprietary interfaces in the network design and by having an upgradable network that can more readily incorporate future technological improvements.
- *Combine Latest Generations of Fiber and Electronics.* In order to achieve unit cost reductions for transmission capacity, we have designed our network with multiple conduits to deploy successive generations of fiber to exploit improvements in transmission electronics. Optimizing transmission electronics to exploit specific generations of fiber optic technology currently provides transmission capacity on the new fiber more cost effectively than deploying new electronics on previous generations of fiber.
- *Offer a Comprehensive Range of Communications Services.* We provide a comprehensive range of communications services over our network, including private line, (3)VoiceSM long distance services, colocation, Internet access and managed modem. We expect to begin commercial testing of some features associated with local voice services during the first quarter of 2000. We are also offering dark fiber and conduits along our local metropolitan networks and intercity networks on a long-term lease basis.
- *Provide Significant Colocation Facilities.* We have been experiencing higher demand for our colocation services from our web centric customers than we anticipated in preparing our Business Plan. We believe that providing colocation services on our network attracts web centric customers by allowing us to offer those customers reduced bandwidth costs, rapid provisioning of additional bandwidth, interconnection with other third-party networks and improved network performance. Therefore, we believe that controlling significant colocation facilities in our gateways provides us with a competitive advantage. In addition, having significant colocation facilities in a gateway allows the intra-facility exchange of traffic amongst a large number of customers to occur at a substantially lower cost than would be the case for traffic transported to other locations.

As of December 31, 1999, we had secured approximately 3.4 million square feet of space for our gateway facilities and had completed the buildout of approximately 1.3 million square feet of this space. We believe we currently have more colocation space than any of our competitors. In January 2000, we announced an expansion of our Business Plan to increase significantly the aggregate amount of our global gateway facilities to 6.5 million square feet over the next two to three years.

- *Provide Seamless Interconnection to the Public Switched Telephone Network.* In December 1999 we began to offer (3)Voice long distance service to allow the seamless interconnection of Internet Protocol networks with the public switched telephone network for long distance voice transmissions. Seamless interconnection allows customers to use our Internet Protocol based services without modifying existing telephone equipment or dialing procedures (that is, without the need to dial access codes or follow other similar special procedures). Our managed modem service uses similar softswitch technology to seamlessly interconnect to the public switched telephone network.
- *Accelerate Market Roll-out.* To support the launch of our services and develop a customer base in advance of completing our network build, we offer services over a combination of leased local and intercity facilities. Over time, these leased networks will be displaced by the networks that we are constructing.
- *Target Web Centric Customers.* To increase revenue-producing traffic on our network more rapidly, we are using a direct sales force focused on communications intensive and web centric businesses. These businesses include ISPs, application service providers, content providers, systems integrators, next generation carriers, web-hosting companies, streaming media companies and Internet Protocol based storage providers. Providing continually declining bandwidth costs to these companies is at the core of our market enabling strategy because bandwidth generally represents a substantial portion of web centric businesses' costs.
- *Develop Advanced Business Support Systems.* We are developing a substantial, scalable and web-enabled business support system infrastructure specifically designed to enable us to offer services efficiently to targeted customers. We believe that this system will reduce our operating costs, give our customers direct control over some of the services they buy from us and allow us to grow rapidly without redesigning the architecture of the business support system.
- *Leverage Existing Information Services Capabilities.* We are expanding our existing capabilities in computer network systems integration, consulting, outsourcing and software reengineering, with particular emphasis on the conversion of legacy software systems to systems that are compatible with Internet Protocol networks and web browser access.
- *Attract and Motivate High Quality Employees.* We have developed programs designed to attract and retain employees with the technical skills necessary to implement the Business Plan. The programs include our Shareworks stock purchase plan and our Outperform Stock Option program.

Competitive Advantages

We believe that we have the following competitive advantages that, together with our strategy, will assist us in implementing the Business Plan:

- *Experienced Management Team.* We have assembled a management team that we believe is well suited to implement the Business Plan. Most of our senior management has been involved in leading the development and marketing of telecommunications products and in designing, constructing and managing intercity, metropolitan and international networks.
- *A More Readily Upgradable Network Infrastructure.* Our network design strategy takes advantage of recent innovations, incorporating many features that are not present in older communications networks, and provides us flexibility to take advantage of future developments and innovations. We have designed the transmission network to optimize all aspects of fiber and electronics simultaneously

as a system to deliver the lowest unit cost to our customers. As fiber and transmission electronic technology changes, we expect to realize new unit cost improvements by deploying the latest fiber and transmission electronics technology in available empty or spare conduit in our multiple conduit network. We believe that the spare conduit design of our network will enable us to effect this deployment more quickly and at lower cost than other carriers.

- *Integrated End-to-End Network Platform with Significant Colocation Facilities.* We believe that the integration of our local and intercity networks with our colocation facilities will expand the scope and reach of our on-net customer coverage and facilitate the uniform deployment of technological innovations as we manage our future upgrade paths.
- *Systems Integration Capabilities.* We believe that our ability to offer computer outsourcing and systems integration services, particularly services relating to allowing a customer's legacy systems to be accessed with web browsers, will provide additional opportunities for selling our products and services.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1025 Eldorado Boulevard, Broomfield, Colorado 80021 and our telephone number is (720) 888-1000.

The Offering

The following information assumes no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. See "Underwriting." The number of shares outstanding is as of February 1, 2000 and excludes an aggregate of 70,000,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under our Outperform Stock Option program which includes our Shareworks stock purchase plan. The number of shares outstanding also excludes an aggregate of 12,620,455 shares of common stock currently issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated notes due 2009 and an aggregate of 5,562,000 shares of common stock that would be issuable upon conversion of the convertible subordinated notes that we are concurrently offering.

Common Stock:

U.S. offering	17,000,000 shares
International offering	<u>3,000,000 shares</u>
Total	20,000,000 shares

Common stock to be outstanding after this

offering	361,710,965 shares
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Use of proceeds Our net proceeds of approximately \$2,092,600,000 will be used for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes in connection with the implementation of our Business Plan.

Nasdaq National Market symbol "LVLT"

Risk factors Investing in shares of our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-8 of this prospectus supplement for a discussion of certain matters that you should consider before investing in shares of the common stock.

Other Offerings

We are also offering senior notes and senior discount notes, which will generate aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$1,410,000,000, €800,000,000 (approximately \$800,000,000) of senior notes and \$750,000,000 of convertible subordinated notes, each in a separate offering pursuant to a separate prospectus supplement or offering memorandum. No offering is conditioned on the closing of any other. We may not complete any of the other offerings. This prospectus supplement relates only to the offering of common stock and not to the other offerings. The senior notes and senior discount notes and the euro-denominated senior notes will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements.

Summary Financial Data

The summary financial data presented below as of and for the fiscal years ended the last Saturday in December of 1995, 1996, 1997 and December 31, 1998 and 1999 have been derived from Level 3's audited consolidated financial statements and the notes related to those financial statements. The following information should be read in conjunction with Level 3's audited consolidated financial statements and the notes related to those financial statements, which are included in this prospectus supplement. Since the Business Plan represents a significant expansion of Level 3's communications and information services business, Level 3 does not believe that the following information serves as a meaningful indicator of Level 3's future financial condition or results of operations. Level 3 expects to incur substantial net operating losses for the foreseeable future, and Level 3 may not be able to achieve or sustain operating profitability in the future.

	Fiscal Year Ended (1)				
	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
	(in millions)				
Results of Operations:					
Revenue	\$ 515	\$ 392	\$ 332	\$ 652	\$ 580
Income (loss) from continuing operations(2)	(487)	(128)	83	104	126
Net earnings (loss)(3)	(487)	804	248	221	244
Financial Position:					
Total assets	8,904	5,522	2,776	3,063	2,942
Current portion of long-term debt	6	5	3	57	40
Long-term debt, less current portion(4)	3,989	2,641	137	320	361
Stockholders' equity(5)	3,405	2,165	2,230	1,819	1,607

(1) In October 1993, Level 3 acquired 35% of the outstanding shares of C-TEC Corporation, which shares entitled Level 3 to 57% of the available voting rights of C-TEC Corporation. C-TEC Corporation is sometimes referred to in this prospectus supplement as "C-TEC." At December 28, 1996, Level 3 owned 48% of the outstanding shares and 62% of the voting rights of C-TEC.

As a result of the restructuring of C-TEC in 1997, Level 3 owned less than 50% of the outstanding shares and voting rights of each of the three entities into which C-TEC was divided, and therefore accounted for each entity using the equity method beginning in 1997. Level 3 consolidated C-TEC in its financial statements from 1995 to 1996.

The financial position and results of operations of the construction and mining management businesses of Level 3 have been classified as discontinued operations due to the March 31, 1998 split-off of Level 3's construction and mining management businesses from its other businesses. Level 3's construction and mining management businesses are referred to in this prospectus supplement as the "Construction Group."

In 1995, Level 3 dividdened its investment in its former subsidiary, MFS Communications Company, Inc. to the holders of the Class D Stock. MFS Communications Company, Inc. is sometimes referred to in this prospectus supplement as "MFS." MFS' results of operations have been classified as a single line item on the statement of operations for 1995.

Level 3 sold its energy segment to MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company (formerly known as CalEnergy Company, Inc.) in 1998 and classified it as discontinued operations within the financial statements. MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company is sometimes referred to in this prospectus supplement as "MidAmerican."

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

- (2) Level 3 incurred significant expenses in conjunction with the expansion of its communications and information services businesses in 1998 and 1999.

During 1999, RCN Corporation, sometimes referred to in this prospectus supplement as “RCN,” issued stock in a public offering and for certain transactions that diluted Level 3’s ownership of RCN from 41% at December 31, 1998 to 35% at December 31, 1999. The increase in Level 3’s proportionate share of RCN’s net assets as a result of these transactions resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$117 million for Level 3 in 1999. Level 3 recognized gains of \$62 million in 1998 for RCN stock activity and \$3 million in 1995 for MFS stock activity.

In 1998, Level 3 acquired XCOM Technologies, Inc. and its developing telephone-to-Internet Protocol network bridge technology. XCOM Technologies, Inc. is sometimes referred to in this prospectus supplement as “XCOM.” Level 3 recorded a \$30 million nondeductible charge against earnings for the write-off of in-process research and development acquired in the transaction.

In 1998, Cable Michigan, Inc. was acquired by Avalon Cable of Michigan, Inc. Level 3 received approximately \$129 million for its shares of Cable Michigan, Inc. in the acquisition and recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately \$90 million in 1998.

- (3) In 1998, Level 3 recognized a gain of \$608 million equal to the difference between the carrying value of the Construction Group and its fair value. No taxes were provided on this gain due to the tax-free nature of the split-off.

Level 3 also recognized in 1998 an after-tax gain of \$324 million on the sale of its energy segment to MidAmerican.

- (4) In 1998, Level 3 issued \$2 billion of 9½% senior notes due 2008 and \$834 million principal amount at maturity of 10½% senior discount notes due 2008. The issue price of the 10½% senior discount notes was approximately 60% of the principal amount at maturity. In 1999, Level 3 issued \$823 million of 6% convertible subordinated notes due 2009 and entered into a \$1.375 billion senior secured credit facility of which \$475 million was outstanding as of December 31, 1999.
- (5) In March 1999, Level 3 received approximately \$1.5 billion of net proceeds from the sale of 28.75 million shares of its common stock.

RISK FACTORS

Before you invest in shares of our common stock, you should carefully consider the following risks.

We are dependent on our new Business Plan that relies on Internet Protocol technology

The current status of our Business Plan makes evaluation of its risks and rewards extremely difficult and speculative. The Business Plan depends upon a shift in providing communications services over Internet Protocol based networks instead of the traditional public-switched networks. Our strategy assumes that the technology that we and others have developed solves the problems currently associated with Internet Protocol based applications and will scale for full deployment, and that others will continue to develop new uses and applications for Internet Protocol based networks. The success of our Business Plan depends on other assumptions as well, such as our ability to use open, non-proprietary interfaces in our network software and hardware that allow us to buy equipment in the future from multiple vendors. We must generate substantial traffic volume at acceptable prices on our network in order to realize the anticipated operating efficiencies and cost benefits of the network.

Substantial operating losses are expected for the foreseeable future

The development of our Business Plan requires significant capital expenditures. We expect to incur a large portion of these capital expenditures before we receive any significant related revenues from our Business Plan. Because of these capital expenditures and the related early operating expenses, we expect substantial negative operating cash flow and net losses for the foreseeable future. For 1999, we incurred a loss from continuing operations of \$487 million. We expect our operating losses for the foreseeable future to be substantially higher. We may never establish a significant customer base for our communications and information services business, and even if we do, we may continue to sustain substantial negative operating cash flow and net losses as a result of low prices or higher costs. In addition, we will incur substantially higher selling, general and administrative expenses as we develop our Business Plan.

Since our Business Plan is a significant expansion of our communications and information services business, we believe that our historical financial results will not provide investors with a meaningful indicator of our future financial condition or results of operations.

A failure to finance our substantial capital requirements could adversely affect our Business Plan

The implementation of our Business Plan and our ability to meet our projected growth depends on our ability to secure substantial additional financing. We estimate that the implementation of our Business Plan, as currently contemplated, requires between \$13 and \$14 billion over the 10-year period of the plan. However, the amount of additional financing we need could be higher than we currently estimate. The implementation of our Business Plan and our future financial results could be adversely affected if we are unsuccessful in obtaining required financing through:

- raising debt or equity capital at the times we need on terms that we consider acceptable;
- generating cash flow from our operations; and
- offering others fiber optic capacity on our network or access to our conduits.

If we fail to obtain the required financing, we may be required to delay or abandon some of our future expansion or spending plans. Our existing level of debt and its terms may limit our ability to raise additional capital and otherwise restrict our activities. Additional equity issuances would dilute your ownership interest. In addition, if our operations do not produce positive cash flow in sufficient amounts to pay our financing obligations, our future financial results and our ability to implement our Business Plan will be materially and adversely affected.

Difficulties in constructing our network could increase its estimated cost and delay its scheduled completion

The construction, operation and any upgrading of our network is a significant undertaking. Administrative, technical, operational and other problems that could arise may be more difficult to address and solve due to the significant size and complexity of the planned network. We are also dependent on timely performance by third-party suppliers and contractors. In addition, important aspects of our network, such as voice capability, will rely on technology that is in the development stage or that is largely commercially unproven. This new technology also may not be compatible with existing technology. Many of these factors and problems are beyond our control. As a result, the entire network may not be completed as planned for the cost and in the time frame that we currently estimate. We may be materially adversely affected as a result of any significant increase in the estimated cost of the network or any significant delay in its anticipated completion.

After its initial completion, future expansions and adaptations of our network's electronic and software components may be necessary in order to respond to:

- a growing number of customers;
- increased demands by our customers to transmit larger amounts of data;
- changes in our customers' service requirements; and
- technological advances by our competitors.

Any expansion or adaptation of our network will require substantial additional financial, operational and managerial resources. If we are unable to expand or adapt our network to respond to these developments on a timely basis and at a commercially reasonable cost, then our business will be materially adversely affected.

Our business could be materially affected by problems arising from the commercial deployment of our voice technology for Internet Protocol networks

We and others have developed technology that we believe will avoid the need for customers on a private Internet Protocol based network to dial access codes or follow other special procedures to initiate a voice call. We began to commercially deploy this technology for long distance voice service in December 1999 and problems with it may be discovered as it continues to be deployed. Our efforts to commercially deploy this technology in a timely manner and at an acceptable cost may not be successful, and such a failure could have a material adverse effect on us. We are currently testing some features associated with local voice service such as caller ID, voicemail and call forwarding. To date, Internet Protocol voice telephony using the public Internet has had significant problems with quality, latency, reliability and security. Until we more fully commercially deploy our voice telephony services, we cannot predict whether our plans for solving these problems will work.

The commercial deployment of our voice telephony services also requires that we develop related business support systems. Our failure to develop these business support systems could have an adverse effect on the commercial deployment of these services.

Our Business Plan requires the development of effective business support systems to implement customer orders and to provide and bill for services

Our Business Plan depends on our ability to develop effective business support systems. This is a complicated undertaking requiring significant resources and expertise and support from third-party vendors. Business support systems are needed for:

- implementing customer orders for services;
- provisioning, installing and delivering these services; and
- monthly billing for these services.

Since our Business Plan provides for rapid growth in the number and volume of products and services we offer, we need to develop these business support systems on a schedule sufficient to meet our proposed service rollout dates. In addition, we will require these business support systems to expand and adapt with our rapid growth. The failure to develop effective business support systems could have a material adverse effect on our ability to implement our Business Plan.

We may be unable to hire and retain sufficient qualified personnel; the loss of any of our key executive officers could adversely affect us

We believe that our future success will depend in large part on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled, knowledgeable, sophisticated and qualified managerial, professional and technical personnel. To implement our Business Plan, we need to have a substantial number of additional employees. We have experienced significant competition in attracting and retaining personnel who possess the skills that we are seeking. As a result of this significant competition, we may experience a shortage of qualified personnel. Our businesses are managed by a small number of key executive officers, particularly James Q. Crowe, Chief Executive Officer, R. Douglas Bradbury, Chief Financial Officer, Kevin J. O'Hara, Chief Operating Officer and Colin V.K. Williams, Executive Vice President. The loss of any of these key executive officers could have a material adverse effect on us.

Inability to manage effectively our planned rapid expansion could adversely affect our operations

Our Business Plan contemplates rapid expansion of our business for the foreseeable future. This growth will increase our operating complexity and require that we, among other things, rapidly:

- expand our employee base with highly skilled personnel;
- develop, introduce and market new products and services;
- integrate any acquired operations and joint ventures;
- secure space suitable for colocation facilities;
- develop financial and management controls and systems; and
- control expenses related to our Business Plan.

The significant size and complexity of our planned network and planned rate of expansion will make it more difficult to satisfy these requirements. Our failure to satisfy any of these requirements, or otherwise manage our growth effectively, could have a material adverse effect on us.

If we were to make strategic investments, acquisitions or joint ventures, our resources and management time could be diverted and we may be unable to integrate them successfully with our existing network and services.

We must obtain and maintain permits and rights-of-way to develop our network

The operation of our networks requires that we obtain many local franchises and other permits. We also must obtain rights to use underground conduit and aerial pole space and other rights-of-way and fiber capacity. The process of obtaining these franchises, permits and rights is time consuming and burdensome. If we are unable, on acceptable terms and on a timely basis, to obtain and maintain the franchises, permits and rights needed to implement our Business Plan, the buildout of our network could be materially adversely affected. In addition, the cancellation or non-renewal of the franchises, permits or rights we do obtain, or the loss of the rights-of-way we have obtained, could materially adversely affect us.

Termination of relationships with key suppliers could cause delay and costs

Until we complete the company-owned portion of our network, we will lease substantially all of our intercity communications capacity in North America, Europe and possibly elsewhere. As a result, we will be dependent on the providers of this capacity. In addition, we intend to lease a significant amount of capacity

from local exchange carriers to connect our customers to our gateway sites. We are also dependent on third-party suppliers for substantial amounts of fiber, conduit, computers, software, switches/routers and related components that we will assemble and integrate into our network. If any of these relationships are terminated or a supplier fails to provide reliable services or equipment and we are unable to reach suitable alternative arrangements quickly, we may experience significant delays and additional costs. If that happens, we could be materially adversely affected.

Our industry is highly competitive with participants that have greater resources and existing customers

The communications and information services industry is highly competitive. Many of our existing and potential competitors have financial, personnel, marketing and other resources significantly greater than ours. Many of these competitors have the added competitive advantage of an existing customer base. In addition, significant new competitors could arise as a result of:

- increased consolidation and strategic alliances in the industry resulting from recent Congressional and FCC actions;
- allowing foreign carriers to compete in the U.S. market;
- further technological advances; and
- further deregulation and other regulatory initiatives.

If we are unable to compete successfully, our business could be materially adversely affected.

Rapid technological changes can lead to further competition

The communications and information services industry is subject to rapid and significant changes in technology. In addition, the introduction of new products or technologies may reduce the cost or increase the supply of certain services similar to those that we plan to provide. As a result, our most significant competitors in the future may be new entrants to the communications and information services industry. These new entrants may not be burdened by an installed base of outdated equipment. Technological changes and the resulting competition on our operations could have a material adverse effect on us.

Increased industry capacity and other factors could lead to lower prices for our products and services

AT&T, MCI WorldCom, Sprint and Qwest currently own nationwide long distance fiber optic networks. MCI WorldCom has entered into an agreement to acquire Sprint. In Europe, GTS, MCI WorldCom and Viatel currently own intercity networks. Qwest's network, as well as the intercity networks being deployed by others, including Broadwing and Williams Communications in the United States and KPNQwest, i-21 and Global Crossing in Europe, use advanced technology similar to that of our network. In addition, there are numerous local and regional networks. Increased capacity may cause significant decreases in the prices for services. Prices may also decline due to capacity increases resulting from technological advances and strategic alliances, such as long distance capacity purchasing alliances among regional Bell operating companies. These price declines may be particularly severe if recent trends causing increased demand for capacity, such as Internet usage, change. Rapid growth in the use of the Internet is a recent phenomenon, and may not continue at the same rate. Increased competition has already led to a decline in rates charged for various telecommunications services.

We are subject to significant regulation that could change in an adverse manner

Communications services are subject to significant regulation at the federal, state, local and international levels. These regulations affect us and our existing and potential competitors. Delays in receiving required regulatory approvals, completing interconnection agreements with incumbent local exchange carriers or the enactment of new and adverse regulations or regulatory requirements may have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, future legislative, judicial, and regulatory agency actions could have a material adverse effect on us.

Recent federal legislation provides for a significant deregulation of the U.S. telecommunications industry, including the local exchange, long distance and cable television industries. This legislation remains subject to judicial review and additional FCC rulemaking. As a result, we can not predict the legislation's effect on our future operations. Many regulatory actions are under way or are being contemplated by federal and state authorities regarding important items. These actions could have a material adverse effect on us.

Canadian law currently does not permit us to offer services in Canada

Ownership of facilities that originate or terminate traffic in Canada is currently limited to Canadian carriers. This restriction will block our entry into the Canadian market unless appropriate arrangements can be made to address it.

Potential regulation of Internet service providers could adversely affect our operations

The FCC has to date treated Internet service providers as enhanced service providers. Enhanced service providers are currently exempt from federal and state regulations governing common carriers, including the obligation to pay access charges and contribute to the universal service fund. The FCC is currently examining the status of Internet service providers and the services they provide. If the FCC were to determine that Internet service providers, or the services they provide, are subject to FCC regulation, including the payment of access charges and contribution to the universal service funds, it could have a material adverse effect on us.

The FCC has also been considering whether local carriers are obligated to pay compensation to each other for the transport and termination of calls to Internet service providers when a local call is placed from an end user of one carrier to an Internet service provider served by a competing local exchange carrier. Recently, the FCC determined that it had no rule addressing inter-carrier compensation for these calls. In the absence of a federal rule, state commissions may elect not to require payment of reciprocal compensation for these calls. The FCC also released for comment alternative federal rules to govern compensation for these calls in the future. If state commissions, the FCC or the courts determine that inter-carrier compensation does not apply, carriers, including us, may be unable to recover their costs or will be compensated at a significantly lower rate and may be required to refund compensation previously paid.

Network failure or delays and errors in transmissions expose us to potential liability

Our network will use a collection of communications equipment, software, operating protocols and proprietary applications for the high speed transportation of large quantities of data among multiple locations. Given the complexity of our proposed network, it may be possible that data will be lost or distorted. Delays in data delivery may cause significant losses to a customer using our network. Our network may also contain undetected design faults and software bugs that, despite our testing, may be discovered only after the network has been installed and is in use. The failure of any equipment or facility on the network could result in the interruption of customer service until we effect necessary repairs or install replacement equipment. Network failures, delays and errors could also result from natural disasters, power losses, security breaches and computer viruses. These failures, faults or errors could cause delays, service interruptions, expose us to customer liability or require expensive modifications that could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Intellectual property and proprietary rights of others could prevent us from using necessary technology to provide Internet Protocol voice services

While we do not know of any technologies that are patented by others that we believe are necessary for us to provide Internet Protocol voice services, this necessary technology may in fact be patented by other parties either now or in the future. If this technology were held under patent by another person, we would have to negotiate a license for the use of that technology. We may not be able to negotiate such a license at a price that is acceptable to us. The existence of such a patent, or our inability to negotiate a license for any such technology on acceptable terms, could force us to cease using the technology and offering products and services incorporating the technology.

PKS Systems Integration LLC may have liability from its Year 2000 customer projects

PKS Information Services, Inc. derived a substantial portion of its revenue from projects that its subsidiary, PKS Systems Integration LLC, or PKSSI, conducted involving Year 2000 assessment and renovation services. These activities of PKSSI expose us to potential risks that may include problems with services provided by PKSSI to its customers and the potential for claims arising under PKSSI's customer contracts. PKSSI's attempts to contractually limit its exposure to liability for Year 2000 compliance issues may not be effective. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Year 2000."

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations or repatriation could result in losses

Our international expansion will cause our results of operations and the value of our assets to be affected by the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the currencies of the additional countries in which we have operations and assets. In some of these countries, prices of our products and services will be denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, we may experience economic losses solely as a result of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, including a foreign currency's devaluation against the U.S. dollar. We may also in the future acquire interests in companies that operate in countries where the removal or conversion of currency is restricted. In addition, similar restrictions could be imposed in countries where we conduct business after we begin our operations.

Environmental liabilities from our historical operations could be material

Our operations and properties are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations relating to environmental protection, human health and safety. These laws and regulations include those concerning the use and management of hazardous and non-hazardous substances and wastes. We have made and will continue to have to make significant expenditures relating to our environmental compliance obligations. We may not at all times be in compliance with all these requirements.

In connection with certain historical operations, we are a party to, or otherwise involved in, legal proceedings under state and federal law involving investigation and remediation activities at approximately 110 contaminated properties. We could be held liable, jointly and severally, and without regard to our own fault, for such investigation and remediation. The discovery of additional environmental liabilities related to our historical operations or changes in existing environmental requirements could have a material adverse effect on us.

Significant future declines in cash flow from coal operations

Approximately 40% of our net revenues for 1999 were attributable to our coal mining operations. The level of cash flows generated in recent periods by our coal operations will not continue after the year 2000. These cash flow levels will decrease because the delivery requirements under our current long-term contracts decline significantly after that date. Moreover, without those contracts, our coal mining operations would not be able to operate profitably by selling their production on the spot markets. A substantial majority of our coal mining revenues are provided by three customer contracts.

Potential liabilities and claims arising from our coal operations could be significant

Our coal operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations that impose stringent operational, maintenance, financial assurance, environmental compliance, reclamation, restoration and closure requirements. These requirements include those governing air and water emissions, waste disposal, worker health and safety, benefits for current and retired coal miners, and other general permitting and licensing requirements. We may not at all times be in compliance with all of these requirements. Liabilities or claims associated with this non-compliance could require us to incur material costs or suspend production. Mine reclamation costs that exceed our reserves for these matters also could require us to incur material costs.

Anti-takeover provisions could limit our share price and delay a change of management

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws contain provisions that could make it more difficult or even prevent a third party from acquiring our company without the approval of our incumbent board of directors. These provisions, among other things:

- divide our board of directors into three classes, with members of each class to be elected in staggered three-year terms;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent in place of a meeting;
- limit the right of stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- limit the right of stockholders to present proposals or nominate directors for election at annual meetings of stockholders; and
- authorize our board of directors to issue preferred stock in one or more series without any action on the part of stockholders.

If there is a change of control of Level 3, we may be required under the provisions of our indentures and senior secured credit facility to repurchase or repay the debt outstanding under those agreements.

These provisions could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock and significantly impede the ability of the holders of our common stock to change management. In addition, we have adopted a poison pill rights plan, which has anti-takeover effects. Our rights plan, if triggered, will cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire our company on terms not approved by our board of directors. Provisions and agreements that inhibit or discourage takeover attempts could reduce the market value of our common stock.

Sales of a large number of shares by Level 3 or by stockholders could depress our stock price

The market price of our common stock could drop as a result of sales of a large number of our shares in the public market after the offering. The perception that sales may occur could have the same results. We will be subject to a 90-day black-out period following the date of this prospectus supplement. During this black-out period, we are not allowed to issue additional common stock or securities convertible into common stock except in certain circumstances or unless Salomon Smith Barney consents. One exception allows us to issue additional stock in connection with acquisitions. A second exception applies if we are included in a major market index.

Our officers and directors will not be subject to any lock-up provision. Additional shares are issuable under our benefit program depending on the extent to which, if any, our stock outperforms the S&P 500 by either rising at a higher rate or falling at a lower rate. The number of such shares that would be issued is based on a multiplier related to how much our stock outperforms the S&P 500.

The trading value of our common stock may fluctuate significantly

Since our common stock has been publicly traded, its market price has fluctuated significantly and may continue to do so in the future. Significant fluctuations in the market price of our common stock may occur in response to various factors and events, including, among other things:

- the depth and liquidity of the trading market for our common stock;
- quarterly variations in actual or anticipated operating results;
- changes in estimates by securities analysts;
- market conditions in the communications and information services industry;

- announcements and performance by competitors;
- regulatory actions; and
- general economic conditions.

The terms of our debt agreements restrict us from making payments with respect to our common stock

We intend to retain future earnings for use in our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, our indentures and senior secured credit facility contain limitations on our ability to declare and pay cash dividends.

Certain foreign holders may be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences

We may be or may become a “United States real property holding corporation,” or a USRPHC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Generally, if we have been, are or become a USRPHC and our common stock is considered to be “regularly traded” under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations, then a Non-U.S. Holder (as defined in “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences to Non-United States Holders”) that owns or has owned, actually or constructively, at any time during the shorter of the holder’s holding period and the five year period ending on the date of disposition, more than 5% of the total fair market value of the common stock outstanding during that period may be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences upon the disposition of the common stock. See “Certain United States Federal Tax Consequences to Non-United States Holders—Sale of Common Stock.”

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement contains or incorporates by reference forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, among others, statements concerning:

- the Business Plan, its advantages and our strategy for implementing the Business Plan;
- anticipated growth of the communications and information services industry;
- plans to devote significant management time and capital resources to our business;
- expectations as to our future revenues, margins, expenses and capital requirements;
- anticipated dates on which we will begin providing certain services or reach specific milestones in the Business Plan; and
- other statements of expectations, beliefs, future plans and strategies, anticipated developments and other matters that are not historical facts.

You should be aware that these forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including financial, regulatory, environmental, industry growth and trend projections, that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the statements. The most important factors that could prevent us from achieving our stated goals include, but are not limited to, our failure to:

- achieve and sustain profitability based on the creation and implementation of our advanced, international, facilities based communications network based on Internet Protocol technology;
- overcome significant early operating losses;
- produce sufficient capital to fund the Business Plan;
- develop financial and management controls, as well as additional controls of operating expenses as well as other costs;
- attract and retain qualified management and other personnel;
- install on a timely basis the switches/routers, fiber optic cable and associated electronics required for successful implementation of the Business Plan;
- successfully complete commercial testing of our softswitch technology for voice transmission services;
- negotiate new and maintain existing peering agreements; and
- develop and implement effective business support systems for processing customer orders and provisioning.

For a discussion of certain of these factors, see “Risk Factors.”

USE OF PROCEEDS

Our net proceeds from this offering are estimated to be \$2,092,600,000, or \$2,406,685,000 if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full. Our net proceeds from this offering and the other offerings will be used for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes in connection with the implementation of our Business Plan. Although we evaluate potential acquisitions from time to time, we currently have no agreement or understanding with any person to effect any material acquisition.

Pending this utilization, we intend to invest the net proceeds of this offering in short-term investments.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the consolidated capitalization of the Company as of December 31, 1999 and that capitalization as adjusted to give effect to the net proceeds from this offering, assuming no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option and as further adjusted to give effect to the net proceeds from the other offerings. These further adjustments assume that all the other offerings are completed for the amounts indicated below. The table also assumes the conversion of the euro-denominated senior notes at an exchange rate of approximately 1.00 euro per dollar, the spot trading rate of the euro at the end of the London business day on February 23, 2000.

	December 31, 1999		
	Actual	As Adjusted for this Offering	As Further Adjusted for the Other Offerings
	(dollars in millions)		
Cash and marketable securities	\$3,446	\$5,539	\$ 8,420
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>
Long-term debt, less current portion	\$3,989	\$3,989	\$ 3,989
Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes	—	—	1,410
Euro-denominated Senior Notes	—	—	800
Convertible Subordinated Notes	—	—	750
Total long-term debt, less current portion	<u>3,989</u>	<u>3,989</u>	<u>6,949</u>
Stockholders' equity			
Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value; authorized 10,000,000 shares; no shares outstanding, actual, as adjusted and as further adjusted	—	—	—
Common Stock, \$.01 par value; authorized 1,500,000,000 shares; 341,396,727 shares outstanding, actual and 361,396,727 shares outstanding as adjusted and as further adjusted	3	4	4
Additional paid-in capital	2,501	4,593	4,593
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5)	(5)	(5)
Retained earnings	<u>906</u>	<u>906</u>	<u>906</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>3,405</u>	<u>5,498</u>	<u>5,498</u>
Total capitalization	<u>\$7,394</u>	<u>\$9,487</u>	<u>\$12,447</u>

We are also offering senior notes and senior discount notes which will generate aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$1,410,000,000, €800,000,000 (approximately \$800,000,000) of senior notes and \$750,000,000 of convertible subordinated notes, each in a separate offering pursuant to a separate prospectus supplement or offering memorandum. No offering is conditioned on the closing of any other. We may not complete any of the other offerings. This prospectus supplement relates only to the offering of common stock and not to the other offerings. The senior notes and senior discount notes and the euro-denominated senior notes will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements.

COMMON STOCK PRICE RANGE AND DIVIDENDS

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol ‘‘LFLT.’’ It began trading on the Nasdaq National Market on April 1, 1998, the day following the split-off of the Construction Group from our other businesses. The table below sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low per share closing sale prices of our common stock as reported by the Nasdaq National Market. The prices set forth in the table have been adjusted to reflect the two-for-one split of our common stock effected as a stock dividend in August 1998.

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 1998		
Second Quarter (from April 1, 1998)	\$37.13	\$24.00
Third Quarter	42.13	29.78
Fourth Quarter	43.13	24.00
Year Ended December 31, 1999		
First Quarter	72.81	39.75
Second Quarter	93.06	60.06
Third Quarter	65.50	46.88
Fourth Quarter	84.56	51.19
Year Ended December 31, 2000		
First Quarter (through February 23, 2000)	123.50	73.81

On February 23, 2000, the closing price per share of our common stock was \$108.875. We urge you to obtain current market quotations of our common stock before making any decision with respect to an investment in our common stock.

We intend to retain future earnings for use in our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, our indentures and senior secured credit facility contain limits on our ability to declare and pay cash dividends.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This document contains forward looking statements and information that are based on the beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate" and "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in this document. For a more detailed description of these risks, please see "Risk Factors" and "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Recent Developments

BusinessNet Ltd. Acquisition

On January 5, 1999, Level 3 acquired BusinessNet Ltd., a leading London-based Internet service provider, in a largely stock-for-stock transaction valued at \$12 million and accounted for as a purchase. After completion of certain adjustments, the Company agreed to issue approximately 400,000 shares of common stock and paid \$1 million in cash in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding shares of BusinessNet's capital stock. Of the approximately 400,000 shares Level 3 agreed to issue in connection with the acquisition, approximately 150,000 shares of its common stock have been pledged to Level 3 to secure certain indemnification obligations of the former BusinessNet stockholders. In October 1999, Level 3 released approximately 42,000 shares of the pledged shares. The pledge of the remaining shares will terminate in July 2000 unless otherwise extended pursuant to the terms of the acquisition agreement. Liabilities exceeded assets acquired, and goodwill of \$16 million was recognized from the transaction and is being amortized over five years.

Common Stock Offering

On March 9, 1999, the Company closed the offering of 28.75 million shares of its common stock through a public offering. The net proceeds from the offering of approximately \$1.5 billion, after underwriting discounts and offering expenses, are being used for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes in connection with the implementation of the Business Plan.

Increase in Authorized Shares Outstanding

On February 25, 1999, the Company's Board of Directors approved an increase in the number of authorized shares of common stock from 500 million to 1 billion. On April 12, 1999, the Board of Directors approved a further increase in the number of authorized shares of common stock by 500 million to 1.5 billion. The Company's stockholders approved the increase in authorized shares at its 1999 Annual Meeting held on May 27, 1999.

Transatlantic Undersea Cable System

On April 23, 1999, Level 3 announced that it had contracted with Tyco Submarine Systems Ltd. to design and build a transatlantic 1.28 Tbps undersea cable system from Long Island, New York to North Cornwall, UK. The cable system is expected to be in service by September 2000 and is expected to cost between \$600 to \$800 million. The total cost will depend on how the cable is upgraded over time. Level 3 has prefunded the purchase of significant amounts of undersea capacity as part of the Business Plan, but may require additional funding depending on the cable's ultimate structure, pre-construction sales and ownership. On February 17, 2000, Level 3 announced an agreement whereby Global Crossing Ltd. will acquire a 50% ownership interest in the Level 3 transatlantic undersea cable system. Under this agreement, Level 3 and Global Crossing will each

separately own and operate two of the four fiber pairs on this transatlantic cable. Level 3 also announced that it will acquire capacity on Global Crossing's transatlantic cable Atlantic Crossing 1 (AC 1) as restoration capacity for its transatlantic undersea cable system.

European Network

Level 3 announced on April 29, 1999 that it had finalized contracts relating to construction of Ring 1 of its European network in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom. Ring 1, which is approximately 1,800 miles, will connect Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels and London. The network is expected to be ready for service by September 2000. Ring 1 is part of the approximately 4,750 mile intercity network. This European network will be linked to the Level 3 North American intercity network by the Level 3 transatlantic 1.28 Tbps cable system currently under development, also expected to be ready for service by September 2000.

On July 26, 1999, the Company announced two important developments of its European network build with agreements with Eurotunnel and Alcatel. Eurotunnel will install and supply Level 3 with multiple cross-Channel cables between the United Kingdom and France through the high-security service tunnel. The first of these cables will be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2000. Subsequent cables will be installed to upgrade and expand the network as and when required or when new fiber technology becomes available. Alcatel will design, develop and install an undersea cable to link the Level 3 network between the United Kingdom and Belgium. The cable system is already under development and will be completed by the end of the first half of 2000.

COLT Cost Sharing Agreement

On May 4, 1999, Level 3 and COLT Telecom Group plc announced an agreement to share costs for the construction of European networks. The agreement calls for Level 3 to share construction costs of COLT's planned 1,600 mile intercity German network linking Berlin, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart. In return, COLT will share construction costs of Ring 1 of Level 3's planned European network.

Lucent Agreement

On June 23, 1999, the Company announced a minimum four year, \$250 million strategic agreement with Lucent Technologies to purchase Lucent systems, including new software switches or "softswitches." The minimum purchase commitment is subject to certain conditions and has the potential to grow to \$1 billion over five years.

Under this nonexclusive agreement, Lucent will provide Level 3 its Lucent Technologies Softswitch, a software switch for Internet Protocol networks that is intended to combine the reliability and features that customers expect from the public switched telephone network with the cost effectiveness and flexibility of Internet Protocol technology. With the Lucent Softswitch, Level 3 expects to provide a full range of Internet Protocol based communications services similar in quality and ease of use to services on traditional circuit voice networks. In addition, the companies also agreed to collaborate on future enhancements of softswitches and gateway products to support next-generation broadband services for business and consumers that will combine high-quality voice and video communications with Internet-style web data services.

6% Convertible Subordinated Notes

On September 20, 1999, the Company closed the offering of \$823 million aggregate principal amount of its 6% convertible subordinated notes due 2009. The net proceeds from the offering of approximately \$798 million, after underwriting discounts and offering expenses, are being used for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes in connection with the implementation of the Business Plan.

Senior Secured Credit Facility

On September 30, 1999, the Company entered into a senior secured credit facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.375 billion. The facility is comprised of a senior secured revolving credit facility in the amount of \$650 million and a two-tranche senior secured term loan facility aggregating \$725 million. At December 31, 1999 the Company had \$475 million in outstanding aggregate borrowings under the two-tranche senior secured term loan facility. The facility is sometimes referred to in this prospectus supplement as the senior secured credit facility.

(3)VoiceSM

During December 1999, Level 3 commercially launched (3)Voice, its Internet Protocol long distance service, which utilizes softswitch technology. This long distance service is currently available in 10 markets. The Company expects to begin commercial testing of some features associated with local service, such as caller ID, voice mail and call forwarding, during the first quarter of 2000. Customers access the (3)Voice long distance service by using existing telephone equipment and dialing procedures.

Northern Asia Undersea Cable System

On January 24, 2000, Level 3 announced its intention to develop and construct a 2.56 Tbps Northern Asia undersea cable system initially connecting Hong Kong and Tokyo. This connection is expected to be in service by the end of the second quarter of 2001. The Hong Kong-Tokyo cable is intended to be the first stage of the Company's construction of an undersea network in the region. The Company plans to share construction and operating expenses of the system with one or more industry partners.

Expansion of Business Plan

On January 24, 2000, Level 3 announced the expansion of its Business Plan to increase the amount of gateway space it intends to secure to approximately 6.5 million square feet. Level 3 currently has secured approximately 3.4 million square feet of gateway space. The Company has completed the buildout of approximately 1.3 million square feet of gateway space.

Recent Accounting Developments

In December 1999, the SEC staff released Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." SAB 101 provides interpretive guidance on the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in the financial statements. SAB 101 must be applied to the financial statements no later than the first quarter of 2000. The Company does not believe that the adoption of SAB 101 will have a material affect on the Company's financial results.

Effective July 1, 1999, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, issued Interpretation No. 43, "Real Estate Sales, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 66." Certain sale and long-term right-to-use agreements of dark fiber and capacity entered into after June 30, 1999 are required to be accounted for in the same manner as sales of real estate with property improvements or integral equipment. Failure to satisfy the requirements of the Interpretation will result in the deferral of revenue recognition for these contracts. The adoption of this Interpretation does not have a current effect on the Company's cash flows.

Accounting practice and guidance with respect to the accounting treatment of these transactions is evolving. Any changes in the accounting treatment could affect the way the Company accounts for revenue and expenses associated with these agreements in the future.

Results of Operations

In late 1997, the Company announced a plan to increase substantially its information services business and to expand the range of services it offers by building an advanced, international, facilities based communications

network based on Internet Protocol technology. Since the Business Plan represents a significant expansion of the Company's communications and information services business, the Company does not believe that the Company's financial condition and results of operations for prior periods will serve as a meaningful indication of the Company's future financial condition or results of operations. The Company expects to incur substantial net operating losses for the foreseeable future and it may not be able to achieve or sustain operating profitability in the future.

1999 vs. 1998

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements (including the notes thereto) included elsewhere herein.

Revenue. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 1999 and December 31, 1998 is summarized as follows (in millions):

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
Communications and Information Services	\$289	\$144
Coal Mining	207	228
Other	19	20
	<u>\$515</u>	<u>\$392</u>

Communications and information services revenue increased from \$144 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 to \$289 million for the year ended December 31, 1999. Revenue attributable to the communications business increased from \$24 million in 1998 to \$159 million in 1999. In May 1999 the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities ruled that Bell Atlantic was no longer required to pay the established reciprocal compensation rates for certain services. As a result, beginning in the second quarter, Level 3 elected not to recognize additional revenue from these agreements until the uncertainties were resolved. The Company reached a tentative agreement with Bell Atlantic in October 1999. The agreement established new intercarrier or reciprocal compensation rates between the two carriers and assures that the Company will be paid for the traffic it terminates from Bell Atlantic. As part of the agreement, the Company and Bell Atlantic have also settled past disputes over reciprocal compensation billing issues. The implementation of the new rate structure and reciprocal compensation billing settlement was contingent upon certain conditions including approval by relevant regulatory authorities. During the fourth quarter, Massachusetts and other states approved the agreement and therefore, the Company recognized \$16 million of reciprocal compensation revenue. Also during the fourth quarter the Company completed certain sections of its intercity and metropolitan networks and recognized \$26 million of revenue from IRU contracts entered into before June 30, 1999. In 1999 the Company recognized a total of \$24 million and \$37 million of revenue attributable to reciprocal compensation agreements and IRU contracts, respectively. In addition the Company recognized in 1999 \$33 million of revenue attributable to private line services, \$24 million of revenue attributable to managed modem services, \$23 million attributable to colocation services, and \$18 million of revenue attributable to Internet access services.

Systems integration revenue increased 11% to \$63 million in 1999. Revenue for the computer outsourcing business increased 6% to \$67 million in 1999. Revenue attributable to new customers and additional services for existing customers led to the increase in computer outsourcing and systems integration revenue.

Mining revenue in 1999 decreased to \$207 million from \$228 million in 1998 due to reduced tonnage requirements under existing contracts with Commonwealth Edison Company and the expiration of a long-term contract with Commonwealth in 1998. If current market conditions continue, the Company will experience a significant decline in coal revenue and earnings beginning in 2001 as long-term contracts begin to expire.

Other revenue was consistent with 1998 and is primarily attributable to a privately owned tollroad in southern California.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue increased \$161 million or 81% to \$360 million in 1999 as a result of the expanding communications business. In 1999, communications network expenses were \$183 million as compared to \$12 million in the prior year. The increase in costs is primarily attributable to the Frontier and IXC Communications leased network expenses, the costs associated with the XCOM and GeoNet acquisitions, and costs attributable to the products the Company began offering in late 1998 and 1999. The cost of revenue for the information services business, as a percentage of revenue, decreased for the year ended December 31, 1999 compared to the same period in 1998. This decrease is primarily due to an increase in the utilization rates of systems integration personnel in 1999. The cost of revenue for the coal business, as a percentage of revenue, increased due to the expiration of a high margin long-term contract in 1998.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense increased from \$66 million in 1998 to \$228 million in 1999. The significant increase in the amount of assets placed in service during the latter part of 1998 and throughout 1999 for the communications business resulted in the increase in depreciation expense. The acquisitions of XCOM, GeoNet and BusinessNet in 1998 and 1999 also contributed to the increase in depreciation and amortization expense in 1999.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased significantly to \$668 million in 1999 from \$332 million in 1998 primarily due to the cost of activities associated with the expanding communications business. Compensation, travel and facilities costs increased substantially due to the additional employees that have been hired to implement the Business Plan. The total number of employees of the Company increased to approximately 3,850 at December 31, 1999 from approximately 2,200 at December 31, 1998. Professional fees, including legal costs associated with obtaining licenses, agreements and technical facilities and other development costs associated with the Company's plans to expand services offered in U.S., European and Asian markets, consulting fees incurred to develop and implement the Company's business support systems, and advertising, marketing and other selling costs contributed to the higher selling, general and administrative expenses. The Company also recorded \$126 million of non-cash compensation in 1999 for expenses recognized under SFAS No. 123 related to grants of stock options and warrants, up from \$39 million in 1998. In addition to the expenses noted above, the Company capitalized \$116 million and \$52 million of selling, general and administrative expenses in 1999 and 1998, respectively, which consisted primarily of compensation expense for employees and consultants working on capital projects. As the Company continues to implement the Business Plan, selling, general and administrative costs are expected to continue to increase significantly.

Write-off of In-Process Research and Development. Write-off of in-process research and development of \$30 million in 1998 was the portion of the purchase price allocated to the telephone network-to-Internet Protocol network bridge technology acquired by the Company in the XCOM transaction and was estimated through formal valuation. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the \$30 million was taken as a nondeductible charge against earnings in the second quarter of 1998.

EBITDA. EBITDA, as defined by the Company, consists of earnings (losses) before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, non-cash operating expenses (including stock-based compensation and in process research and development charges) and other non-operating income or expenses. The Company excludes non-cash compensation due to its adoption of the expense recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123. EBITDA decreased from (\$100) million in 1998 to (\$387) million in 1999 primarily due to the significant increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, described above, incurred in connection with the implementation of the Company's Business Plan. EBITDA is commonly used in the communications industry to analyze companies on the basis of operating performance. EBITDA is not intended to represent cash flow for the periods indicated. See "Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows."

Interest Income. Interest income increased from \$173 million in 1998 to \$212 million in 1999 primarily as a function of the Company's increasing average cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances. The average cash balance increased from approximately \$3.7 billion during 1998 to approximately \$4.2 billion during 1999 as a result of the December 1998 senior discount notes offering, the March 1999 equity offering

and the September 1999 subordinated notes offering and senior secured credit facility agreement. Yields on the portfolio, however, have declined by approximately 50 basis points in 1999 from the yields in 1998 primarily due to the funds being invested in shorter term treasury securities. The accelerating Business Plan has required the Company to shorten the average term of treasury securities in which it invested in 1999. Pending utilization of the cash equivalents and marketable securities in implementing the Business Plan, the Company intends to invest the funds primarily in United States government and governmental agency securities. This investment strategy will provide lower yields on the funds, but is expected to reduce the risk to principal in the short term prior to using the funds in implementing the Business Plan.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense, net increased \$42 million to \$174 million in 1999 due to the completion of the offering of \$2 billion aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes in April 1998, \$834 million aggregate principal amount at maturity of Senior Discount Notes offered in December 1998, the Convertible Subordinated Notes issued in September 1999, and Senior Secured Credit Facility entered into in September 1999. The amortization of the related debt issuance costs also contributed to the increased interest expense in 1999. The Company capitalized \$116 million and \$15 million of interest expense on network construction and business support systems in 1999 and 1998, respectively.

Equity in Losses of Unconsolidated Subsidiaries. Equity in losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries are \$127 million in 1999 and are primarily attributable to RCN. RCN is the largest single source, facilities-based provider of communications services to the residential markets primarily in the Northeast and California and the largest regional Internet service provider in the Northeast. RCN is also incurring significant costs in developing its business plan. RCN's losses increased from \$205 million in 1998 to \$369 million in 1999. The Company's proportionate share of these losses, including goodwill amortization, was \$135 million and \$92 million in 1999 and 1998, respectively. In 1998, the Company elected to discontinue its funding of Gateway Opportunity Fund, LP, or Gateway, which provided venture capital to developing businesses. The Company recorded losses of \$28 million in 1998, to reflect Level 3's equity in losses of the underlying businesses of Gateway. Also included are equity earnings and losses of other equity method investments not individually significant.

Gain on Equity Investee Stock Transactions. Gain on equity investee stock transactions increased to \$118 million in 1999. RCN issued stock in a public offering and for certain transactions in 1998 and 1999 which diluted the Company's ownership of RCN from 41% at December 31, 1998 to 35% at December 31, 1999. The increase in the Company's proportionate share of RCN's net assets as a result of these transactions resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$117 million from subsidiary stock sales for the Company in 1999. The Company recognized \$62 million of gains for similar stock transactions of RCN in 1998. The Company also recognized \$1 million of gains attributable to other equity method investees.

Gains (Losses) on Sale of Assets. Gains (losses) on sale of assets decreased significantly in 1999 due to the sale of Cable Michigan to Avalon Cable of Michigan, Inc. in November 1998. The Company recognized a gain of approximately \$90 million from the cash-for-stock transaction. Included in gains (losses) on the disposal of assets are (\$3) million of losses and \$8 million of gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment in 1999 and 1998 respectively, and \$1 million and \$9 million of gains on the sale of marketable securities in 1999 and 1998 respectively.

Income Tax Benefit. Income tax benefit in 1999 and 1998 differs from the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to losses incurred by the Company's international subsidiaries which cannot be included in the consolidated U.S. federal return, nondeductible goodwill amortization expense and state income taxes. The income tax benefit in 1999 also differs from the statutory rate due to foreign tax credits expected to be released upon carryback of 1999 net operating losses that the Company will be unable to utilize. The income tax benefit in 1998 also differs from the statutory rate due to the \$30 million nondeductible write-off of the research and development costs acquired in the XCOM acquisition.

Discontinued Operations. Discontinued operations includes the one-time gain of \$608 million recognized upon the distribution of the Construction Group to former Class C stockholders on March 31, 1998. Also included in discontinued operations is the gain, net of tax, of \$324 million from the Company's sale of its energy assets to MidAmerican on January 2, 1998.

1998 vs. 1997

In 1998 the Company's Board of Directors changed Level 3's fiscal year end from the last Saturday in December to a calendar year end. The additional five days in the 1998 fiscal year are reflected in the period ended December 31, 1998. There were 52 weeks in fiscal years 1997 and 1996.

Revenue. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 1998 and December 27, 1997 is summarized as follows (in millions):

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
Communications and Information Services	\$144	\$ 95
Coal Mining	228	222
Other	<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u>\$392</u>	<u>\$332</u>

Communications and Information Services revenue increased 52% in 1998. The Internet Protocol business generated revenues of approximately \$24 million in 1998, of which \$22 million is attributable to the acquisition of XCOM. Approximately 87% of XCOM's revenue is attributable to reciprocal compensation agreements with Bell Atlantic. These agreements require the company originating a call to compensate the company terminating the call. The FCC has been considering whether local carriers are obligated to pay compensation to each other for the transport and termination of calls to Internet service providers when a local call is placed from an end user of one carrier to an Internet service provider served by the competing local exchange carrier. Recently, the FCC determined that it had no rule addressing inter-carrier compensation for these calls. In the absence of a federal rule, the FCC determined that it would not be unreasonable for a state commission, in some circumstances, to require payment of compensation for these calls. The FCC also released for comment alternative federal rules to govern compensation for these calls in the future. If state commissions, the FCC or the courts determine that inter-carrier compensation does not apply, carriers, including us, may be unable to recover their costs or will be compensated at a significantly lower rate and may be required to refund amounts previously received. Bell Atlantic has notified the Company that it will be escrowing all amounts due the Company under the reciprocal compensation agreements until the issue is resolved. An unfavorable resolution of this matter may have a material adverse effect on the Company's communications revenues.

The computer outsourcing business experienced significant revenue growth in 1998. The inclusion of a full year of revenue from customers which began service in 1997 and an increase in revenue from the existing customer base, resulted in a 26% increase in outsourcing revenue. The systems integration business experienced a 27% increase in revenue in 1998. This increase is primarily attributable to new acquisitions and a strong demand for Year 2000 renovation during the first six months of 1998 and other systems reengineering services.

Revenue from coal mines increased slightly in 1998. An increase in alternate source coal sales to Commonwealth was partially offset by the expiration of a long-term contract also with Commonwealth. In 1998 the Company and Commonwealth amended their contract to allow Commonwealth to accelerate delivery of coal. The amended contract requires Commonwealth to take delivery of its year 2001 coal commitments in 1998, 1999 and 2000. Of the 2001 commitments, 50% was taken in 1998 and 25% will be taken in both 1999 and 2000. The expiration of the long-term contract was partially offset by contracts with new customers in 1998. If current market conditions continue, the Company will experience a significant decline in coal revenue and earnings over the next several years as delivery requirements under long-term contracts decline as these long-term contracts begin to expire.

Other revenue is primarily attributable to CPTC, the owner operator of the SR91 toll road in southern California. Revenues increased in 1998 primarily due to higher traffic counts and increases in toll rates.

Cost of Revenue. Operating expenses increased 22% from \$163 million in 1997 to \$199 million in 1998 primarily due to expenses incurred in connection with the Business Plan to expand the communications and information services businesses. Operating expenses related to communications and information services revenue in 1998 were \$98 million up from \$62 million in 1997. Costs attributable to the XCOM and GeoNet acquisitions as well as costs associated with the Frontier lease are responsible for an \$11 million increase in operating expenses. Operating expenses for the computer outsourcing and systems integration business increased \$5 million and \$20 million in 1998, respectively. The increase in the computer outsourcing operating expenses is primarily attributable to the startup expenses associated with the second data center in Tempe, Arizona. Higher than expected costs for Year 2000 work resulted in the significant increase in systems integration operating expenses in 1998. The Company also incurred expenses to refocus its efforts away from Year 2000 services to systems and software reengineering for Internet Protocol related applications. Operating expenses related to coal mining were consistent with the prior year.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense has increased \$46 million from \$20 million in 1997. The primary reason for this increase is the \$910 million of capital expenditures in 1998, of which approximately \$481 million was placed in service in 1998. The majority of the assets placed in service are associated with 15 gateway sites constructed for the expansion of the communications business. Also contributing to the increase was the depreciation and amortization on equipment purchased for computer outsourcing contracts, assets acquired through business acquisitions in 1998 and the amortization of goodwill related to these acquisitions. Depreciation and amortization will continue to increase in 1999 as additional facilities are placed in service.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$226 million to \$332 million in 1998. This increase of 213% from 1997 is primarily attributable to the implementation of the Business Plan, including additional communications and information services personnel. The total number of communications and information services employees at December 31, 1998 was approximately 2,200 as compared to approximately 1,000 at December 27, 1997. Cash compensation included in expense increased from \$14 million in 1997 to \$51 million in 1998. In addition, \$39 million of non-cash stock based compensation expense was recorded in 1998, of which \$24 million was related to the Company's Outperform Stock Option program introduced in the second quarter of 1998. These costs are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 123. Professional fees increased \$74 million in 1998 primarily for legal costs associated with obtaining licenses, agreements and technical facilities and other development costs associated with starting to offer services in U.S. cities. Also included in professional fees is third party software and associated development costs incurred in developing integrated business support systems. These expenses were recorded in accordance with the AICPA Statement of Position 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use", which specifically identifies those costs that should be expensed or capitalized for internally developed software. Selling, general and administrative expenses are expected to increase significantly in future periods as the Company continues to implement the Business Plan.

Write-off of In-process Research and Development. Write-off of in process research and development was \$30 million in 1998. On April 23, 1998 the Company completed the acquisition of XCOM, a privately held company that developed certain components necessary for the Company to develop an interface between its Internet Protocol based network and the existing public switched telephone network.

The Company accounted for this transaction, valued at \$154 million, as a purchase. Of the total purchase price, \$115 million was originally allocated to acquired in-process research and development, and was taken as a nondeductible charge to earnings in the second quarter of 1998. In October 1998, the SEC issued new guidelines for valuing acquired research and development which are applied retroactively. Consequently, the Company has reduced the charge by \$85 million, which also increases goodwill by a corresponding amount. Goodwill associated with the XCOM transaction is being amortized over a five-year period.

The Company believes that its resulting charge for acquired research and development conforms to the SEC's expressed guideline and methodologies. However, no assurances can be given that the SEC will not require additional adjustments.

EBITDA. EBITDA, as defined by the Company, consists of earnings (losses) before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, non-cash operating expenses (including stock-based compensation and in process research and development charges) and other non-operating income or expenses. The Company excludes non-cash compensation due to its adoption of the expense recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123. EBITDA decreased from \$84 million in 1997 to \$(100) million in 1998 primarily due to the significant increase in general and administrative expenses, described above, incurred in connection with the implementation of the Company's Business Plan. EBITDA is commonly used in the communications industry to analyze companies on the basis of operating performance. EBITDA is not intended to represent cash flow for the periods. See "Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows."

Interest Income. Interest income increased significantly in 1998 to \$173 million from \$33 million in 1997 as the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances increased to \$3.7 billion at December 31, 1998 from \$765 million at December 27, 1997 as a result of the two debt offerings and the proceeds from the sale of its energy business. Pending utilization of the cash equivalents and marketable securities in implementing the Business Plan, the Company intends to continue investing the funds primarily in government and governmental agency securities. This investment strategy will provide lower yields on the funds, but is expected to reduce the risk to principal in the short term prior to using the funds in implementing the Business Plan.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense, net increased significantly from \$15 million in 1997 to \$132 million in 1998 due to the completion of the offering of \$2 billion aggregate principal amount of 9½% senior notes due 2008 issued on April 28, 1998 and \$834 million aggregate principal amount at maturity of 10½% senior discount notes due 2008 issued on December 2, 1998. The amortization of a portion of the \$79 million of debt issuance costs associated with the senior notes and senior discount notes also increased interest expense in 1998. The Company capitalized \$15 million of interest expense on network construction and business support systems development projects in 1998.

Equity Losses in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries. Equity losses in unconsolidated subsidiaries increased to \$132 million in 1998 primarily due to the equity losses attributable to RCN. RCN is the largest single source, facilities based provider of communications services to the residential markets primarily in the Northeast and the largest regional Internet service provider in the Northeast. RCN is also incurring significant costs in developing its business plan including the acquisitions of several Internet service providers. RCN's losses increased from \$52 million in 1997 to \$205 million in 1998. The Company's proportionate share of these losses, including goodwill amortization, was \$92 million and \$26 million in 1998 and 1997, respectively. In 1998, the Company elected to discontinue its funding of Gateway, which provided venture capital to developing businesses. The Company recorded losses of \$28 million and \$15 million in 1998 and 1997, respectively, to reflect Level 3's equity in losses of the underlying businesses of Gateway. Also included in equity losses are equity earnings of Commonwealth, a Pennsylvania public utility providing telephone services, and equity losses of Cable Michigan prior to its sale in 1998, a cable television operator in the State of Michigan.

Gain on Equity Investee Stock Transactions. Gain on equity investee stock transactions was \$62 million in 1998. During 1998, RCN issued stock in a public offering and for certain acquisitions. These transactions decreased the Company's ownership in RCN from 48% in 1997 to 41% in 1998, but increased its proportionate share of RCN's net assets. The Company recorded a pre-tax gain of approximately \$62 million to reflect this increase in value.

Gains on Sale of Assets. Gains on sale of assets increased significantly in 1998 due to the sale of Cable Michigan to Avalon Cable of Michigan, Inc. in November 1998. The Company recognized a gain of

approximately \$90 million from the cash for stock transaction. Also included in gains on the disposal of assets are \$8 million and \$1 million of gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment in 1998 and 1997 respectively, and \$9 million of gains on the sale of marketable securities in both periods.

Income Tax (Provision) Benefit. Income tax (provision) benefit differs from the expected statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the nondeductible write-off of the in process research and development costs allocated in the XCOM transaction, losses incurred by the Company's international subsidiaries which cannot be included in the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and state income taxes. In 1997 the effective rate was less than the expected statutory rate primarily due to prior year tax adjustments, partially offset by the effect of nondeductible compensation expense associated with the conversion of the information services option and SAR plans to the Level 3 Stock Plan.

Discontinued Operations. Discontinued operations includes the one-time gain of \$608 million recognized upon the distribution of the Construction Group to former Class C stockholders on March 31, 1998. Also included in discontinued operations is the gain, net of tax, of \$324 million from the Company's sale of its energy assets to MidAmerican on January 2, 1998.

Financial Condition

The Company's working capital decreased approximately \$0.7 billion during 1999 from \$3.5 billion at December 31, 1998 to \$2.8 billion at December 31, 1999. The decrease was primarily due to the capital expenditures and operating expenses incurred to implement the Business Plan. Partially offsetting these expenditures were the proceeds from the \$1.5 billion equity offering completed in March 1999, the \$823 million offering of 6% convertible subordinated notes and the \$475 million proceeds from the \$1.375 billion senior secured credit facility. Both the 6% convertible subordinated notes offering and the senior secured credit facility were completed in September 1999.

Cash provided by continuing operations increased from approximately \$170 million in 1998 to approximately \$438 million in 1999 primarily due to the changes in components of working capital and an increase in interest income. An increase in the costs paid to implement the Business Plan also reduced cash provided by continuing operations. Interest income increased in 1999 as a result of the proceeds received from the senior notes, senior discount notes, 6% convertible subordinated notes, the senior secured credit facility and the March 1999 equity offering. The increase in cash provided by interest income was partially offset by the semi-annual payment of interest on the senior notes. The initial interest payment on the 6% convertible subordinated notes is due in 2000. Interest payments on amounts outstanding under the senior secured credit facility are due periodically based on the Company's selection of alternative base rate and LIBOR loans. A commitment fee on the unused portions of the senior secured credit facility is payable on the last business day of each calendar quarter. Interest payments on the senior discount notes are deferred until 2004.

Investing activities include the purchase and sale of approximately \$4.6 billion and \$5.2 billion, respectively, of marketable securities. The Company also incurred costs of \$3.4 billion for capital expenditures, primarily for the expanding communications business. In 1999, the Company invested \$1.4 billion on its U.S. intercity network, \$.5 billion on its international networks and gateway facilities, \$.3 billion on transoceanic networks and \$.7 billion on gateway facilities and local networks.

Financing sources in 1999 consisted primarily of the net proceeds of \$451 million from the senior secured credit facility, net proceeds of \$798 million from the offering of \$823 million aggregate principal amount of 6% convertible subordinated notes due 2009, net proceeds of \$1.5 billion from the issuance of 28.75 million shares of common stock and the exercise of Company stock options for \$22 million. The Company also repaid long-term debt of approximately \$6 million during 1999.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since late 1997, the Company has substantially increased the emphasis it places on and the resources devoted to its communications and information services business. The Company has commenced the implementation of a plan to become a facilities based provider (that is, a provider that owns or leases a

substantial portion of the property, plant and equipment necessary to provide its services) of a broad range of integrated communications services. To reach this goal, the Company is expanding substantially the business of its subsidiary, PKS Information Services, Inc. to create, through a combination of construction, purchase and leasing of facilities and other assets, an advanced, international, facilities based communications network. The Company is designing its network based on Internet Protocol technology in order to leverage the efficiencies of this technology to provide lower cost communications services.

The development of the Business Plan will require significant capital expenditures, a substantial portion of which will be incurred before any significant related revenues from the Business Plan are expected to be realized. These expenditures, together with the associated early operating expenses, may result in substantial negative operating cash flow and substantial net operating losses for the Company for the foreseeable future. Although the Company believes that its cost estimates and build-out schedule are reasonable, the actual construction costs or the timing of the expenditures may deviate from current estimates. The Company's capital expenditures in connection with the Business Plan were approximately \$3.4 billion in 1999. The Company estimates that its capital expenditures in connection with the Business Plan will approximate \$3.5 billion in 2000. The Company's current liquidity and the agreement with INTERNEXT should be sufficient to fund the currently committed portions of the Business Plan.

On January 24, 2000 the Company announced that it was expanding the scope of its Business Plan to include a significant increase in the amount of colocation space available to the Company's web-centric customers, and additional local fiber facilities. The Company currently estimates that the implementation of the Business Plan will require between \$13 and \$14 billion over the 10-year period of the Business Plan. The Company's ability to implement the Business Plan and meet its projected growth is dependent upon its ability to secure substantial additional financing in the future. The Company expects to meet its additional capital needs with the proceeds from credit facilities and other borrowings, including the senior secured credit facility entered into on September 30, 1999, and sales or issuance of additional equity securities or additional debt securities, including this offering and the other offerings. The 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ % senior notes and the 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ % senior discount notes were issued under indentures which permit the Company and its subsidiaries to incur substantial amounts of debt. The senior secured credit facility also permits the Company to incur substantial amounts of unsecured debt.

In addition, the Company may sell or dispose of existing businesses or investments to fund portions of the Business Plan. The Company may sell or lease fiber optic capacity, or access to its conduits. The Company may not be successful in producing sufficient cash flow, raising sufficient debt or equity capital on terms that it will consider acceptable, or selling or leasing fiber optic capacity or access to its conduits. In addition, proceeds from dispositions of the Company's assets may not reflect the assets' intrinsic value. Further, expenses may exceed the Company's estimates and the financing needed may be higher than estimated. Failure to generate sufficient funds may require the Company to delay or abandon some of its future expansion or expenditures, which could have a material adverse effect on the implementation of the Business Plan.

The Company may not be able to obtain such financing if and when it is needed and, if available, such financing may not be on terms acceptable to the Company. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing when needed, it may be required to scale back significantly its Business Plan and, depending upon cash flow from its existing businesses, reduce the scope of its plans and operations.

In connection with implementing the Business Plan, management will continue reviewing the existing businesses of the Company to determine how those businesses will complement the Company's focus on communications and information services. If it is decided that an existing business is not compatible with the communications and information services business and if a suitable buyer can be found, the Company may dispose of that business.

Year 2000

Level 3 Communications, LLC

Level 3's wholly owned subsidiary, Level 3 Communications, LLC, is a new company that is implementing new technologies to provide Internal Protocol technology-based communications services to its customers. The expenses associated with Level 3 Communications, LLC's Year 2000 remediation program did not have a material effect on the operating results or financial condition of Level 3 Communications, LLC through December 31, 1999. There can be no assurance, however, that the Year 2000 problem, and any loss incurred by any customers of Level 3 as a result of the Year 2000 problem, will not have a material adverse effect on Level 3 Communications, LLC's financial condition or results of operations in the future.

PKSIS

PKS Information Services, Inc., or PKSIS, provides a wide variety of information technology services. PKSIS has two main lines of business: computer outsourcing and systems integration. The computer outsourcing business is managed by PKS Computer Services LLC, or PKSCS. The systems integration is managed by PKS Systems Integration LLC, or PKSSI.

PKSIS derived a substantial portion of its revenues in 1999 from projects that its subsidiary, PKSSI, conducted involving Year 2000 assessment and renovation services. This exposes PKSSI to potential risks that may include problems with services provided by PKSSI to its customers and the potential claims arising under PKSSI's customer contracts. PKSSI attempts to contractually limit its exposure to liability for Year 2000 compliance issues. However, these contractual limitations may not be effective.

The expenses associated with PKSIS' Year 2000 efforts, did not, and the related potential effect on PKSIS' earnings are not expected to, have a material effect on the future operating results or financial condition of Level 3. There can be no assurance, however, that the Year 2000 problem, and any loss incurred by any customers of PKSIS as a result of the Year 2000 problem, will not have a material adverse effect on Level 3's financial condition or results of operations in the future.

Costs of Year 2000 Issues. Level 3 Communications, LLC incurred approximately \$2 million of costs in 1999. These costs primarily arise from direct costs of Level 3 employees verifying equipment and software as Year 2000 ready. However, Level 3 does not separately track the internal employee costs incurred for its Year 2000 projects. Level 3 does track all material costs incurred for its Year 2000 projects as well as all costs incurred by the Year 2000 program office. Level 3 estimated the time and effort expended by its employees on Year 2000 projects based on an analysis of Year 2000 project plans.

PKSIS incurred approximately \$4 million of costs to implement its Year 2000 program through 1998, and incurred an additional approximately \$4 million of costs in 1999. These costs primarily arise from direct costs of PKSCS employees working on upgrades per vendor specifications of operating system software for PKSCS outsourcing customers and the cost of vendor supplied operating systems software upgrades and the cost of additional hardware. However, PKSIS does not separately track the internal costs incurred for its Year 2000 projects and does not track the cost and time its employees spend on Year 2000 projects. PKSCS has estimated the time and effort expended by its employees on Year 2000 projects based on an analysis of Year 2000 project plans. Labor costs for PKSCS' Year 2000 projects were estimated to be \$2 million for 1998 and \$1 million in 1999. Costs for software upgrades, additional equipment costs and a test system for PKSCS' Year 2000 projects were estimated to be \$2 million for 1998 and \$3 million in 1999. Such costs are not available for PKSSI but are not believed to be material. Year 2000 costs for PKSSI are believed to be substantially less than PKSCS and focus primarily on the cost of evaluating and, if necessary, upgrading network and desktop hardware and software. The costs incurred by PKSSI for performing Year 2000 services for its customers are included within PKSSI's pricing for such services.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Level 3 is subject to market risks arising from changes in interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk increased due to the \$1.375 billion senior secured credit facility entered into by the Company in September 1999. As of December 31, 1999, the Company had borrowed \$475 million under the senior secured credit facility. Amounts drawn on the term loan and revolving credit facilities bear interest at the alternate base rate or LIBOR rate plus applicable margins. As the alternate base rate and LIBOR rate fluctuate, so too will the interest expense on amounts borrowed under the facility. A hypothetical 10 percent increase in interest rates would increase interest expense of the Company by approximately \$5 million. The Company continues to evaluate alternatives to limit interest rate risk.

Level 3 continues to hold positions in certain publicly traded entities, primarily Commonwealth Telephone and RCN. The Company accounts for these two investments using the equity method. The market value of these investments is approximately \$1.866 billion as of December 31, 1999, which is significantly higher than their carrying value of \$292 million. The Company does not currently have plans to dispose of these investments; however, if any such transaction occurred, the value received for the investments would be affected by the market value of the underlying stock at the time of any such transaction. A 20% decrease in the price of Commonwealth Telephone and RCN stock would result in approximately a \$373 million decrease in fair market value of these investments. The Company does not currently utilize financial instruments to minimize its exposure to price fluctuations in equity securities.

The Company's Business Plan includes developing and constructing networks in Europe and Asia. As of December 31, 1999, the Company had invested significant amounts of capital in Europe and will continue to expand its presence in Europe and Asia in 2000. As of December 31, 1999, the Company has not made significant use of financial instruments to minimize its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. The Company will continue to analyze risk management strategies to reduce foreign currency exchange risk in the future.

The change in equity security prices is based on hypothetical movements and is not necessarily indicative of the actual results that may occur. Future earnings and losses will be affected by actual fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency rates.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

History and Industry Development

Telecommunications Industry. Prior to its court-ordered breakup in 1984 (the “Divestiture”), AT&T largely monopolized the telecommunications services in the United States even though technological developments had begun to make it economically possible for companies (primarily entrepreneurial enterprises) to compete for segments of the communications business.

The present structure of the U.S. telecommunications market is largely the result of the Divestiture. As part of the Divestiture, seven local exchange holding companies were created to offer services in geographically defined areas called LATAs. The RBOCs were separated from the long distance provider, AT&T, resulting in the creation of two distinct market segments: local exchange and long distance. The Divestiture provided for direct, open competition in the long distance segment.

The Divestiture did not provide for competition in the local exchange market. However, several factors served to promote competition in the local exchange market, including: (i) customer desire for an alternative to the RBOCs, also referred to as the ILECs; (ii) technological advances in the transmission of data and video requiring greater capacity and reliability than ILEC networks were able to accommodate; (iii) a monopoly position and rate of return-based pricing structure which provided little incentive for the ILECs to upgrade their networks; and (iv) the significant fees, called “access charges,” that long distance carriers were required to pay to the ILECs to access the ILECs’ networks.

The first competitors in the local exchange market, designated as CAPs by the FCC, were established in the mid-1980s. Most of the early CAPs were entrepreneurial enterprises that operated limited networks in the central business districts of major cities in the United States where the highest concentration of voice and data traffic is found. Since most states prohibited competition for local switched services, early CAP services primarily consisted of providing dedicated, unswitched connections to long distance carriers and large businesses. These connections allowed high-volume users to avoid the relatively high prices charged by ILECs for dedicated, unswitched connections.

As CAPs proliferated during the latter part of the 1980s, certain federal and state regulators issued rulings which favored competition and promised to open local markets to new entrants. These rulings allowed CAPs to offer a number of new services, including, in certain states, a broad range of local exchange services, including local switched services. Companies providing a combination of CAP and switched local services are sometimes referred to as CLECs. This pro-competitive trend continued with the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the “Telecom Act”), which provided a legal framework for introducing competition to local telecommunications services throughout the United States.

Over the last three years, several significant transactions have been announced representing consolidation of the U.S. telecom industry. Among the ILECs, Bell Atlantic and NYNEX merged in August 1997, Pacific Telesis Group and SBC Communications merged in April 1997, SBC Communications and Ameritech merged in October 1999, GTE and Bell Atlantic have proposed a merger and MCI WorldCom has agreed to acquire Sprint. Long distance providers have sought to enhance their positions in local markets, through transactions such as AT&T’s acquisition of Teleport Communications Group and of Tele-Communications, Inc., WorldCom’s mergers with MFS and Brooks Fiber Properties and Qwest’s proposed acquisition of US West. They have also sought to otherwise improve their competitive positions, through transactions such as WorldCom’s merger with MCI.

Many international markets resemble that of the United States prior to the Divestiture. In many countries, traditional telecommunications services have been provided through a monopoly provider, frequently controlled by the national government, such as a Post, Telegraph and Telephone Company. In recent years, there has been a trend toward liberalization of many of these markets, particularly in Europe. Led by the introduction of competition in the United Kingdom, the European Union mandated open competition as of January 1998. Similar trends are emerging, albeit more slowly, in Asia.

Internet Industry. The Internet is a global collection of interconnected computer networks that allows commercial organizations, educational institutions, government agencies and individuals to communicate electronically, access and share information and conduct business. The Internet originated with the ARPANet, a restricted network that was created in 1969 by the United States Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to provide efficient and reliable long distance data communications among the disparate computer systems used by government-funded researchers and academic organizations. The networks that comprise the Internet are connected in a variety of ways, including by the public switched telephone network and by high speed, dedicated leased lines. Communications on the Internet are enabled by Internet Protocol, an inter-networking standard that enables communication across the Internet regardless of the hardware and software used.

Over time, as businesses have begun to utilize e-mail, file transfer and, more recently, intranet and extranet services, commercial usage has become a major component of Internet traffic. In 1989, the U.S. government effectively ceased directly funding any part of the Internet backbone. In the mid-1990s, contemporaneous with the increase in commercial usage of the Internet, a new type of provider called an ISP became more prevalent. ISPs offer access, e-mail, customized content and other specialized services and products aimed at allowing both commercial and residential customers to obtain information from, transmit information to, and utilize resources available on the Internet.

ISPs generally operate networks composed of dedicated lines leased from ILECs, CLECs and ISPs using Internet Protocol based switching and routing equipment and server-based applications and databases. Customers are connected to the ISP's POP by facilities obtained by the customer or the ISP from either ILECs or CLECs through a dedicated access line or the placement of a circuit-switched local telephone call to the ISP.

Internet Protocol Communications Technology. There are two widely used switching technologies in currently deployed communications networks: circuit-switching systems and packet-switching systems. Circuit-switch based communications systems establish a dedicated channel for each communication (such as a telephone call for voice or fax), maintain the channel for the duration of the call, and disconnect the channel at the conclusion of the call. Packet-switch based communications systems format the information to be transmitted, such as e-mail, voice, fax and data into a series of shorter digital messages called "packets." Each packet consists of a portion of the complete message plus the addressing information to identify the destination and return address.

Packet-switch based systems offer several advantages over circuit-switch based systems, particularly the ability to commingle packets from several communications sources together simultaneously onto a single channel. For most communications, particularly those with bursts of information followed by periods of "silence," the ability to commingle packets provides for superior network utilization and efficiency, resulting in more information being transmitted through a given communication channel. There are, however, certain disadvantages to packet-switch based systems as currently implemented. Rapidly increasing demands for data, in part driven by the Internet traffic volumes, are straining capacity and contributing to latency (delays) and interruptions in communications transmissions.

On June 23, 1999, Level 3 announced a minimum four year, \$250 million strategic agreement with Lucent Technologies to purchase Lucent systems, including software switches or "softswitches." The minimum purchase commitment is subject to certain conditions and has the potential to grow to \$1 billion over five years.

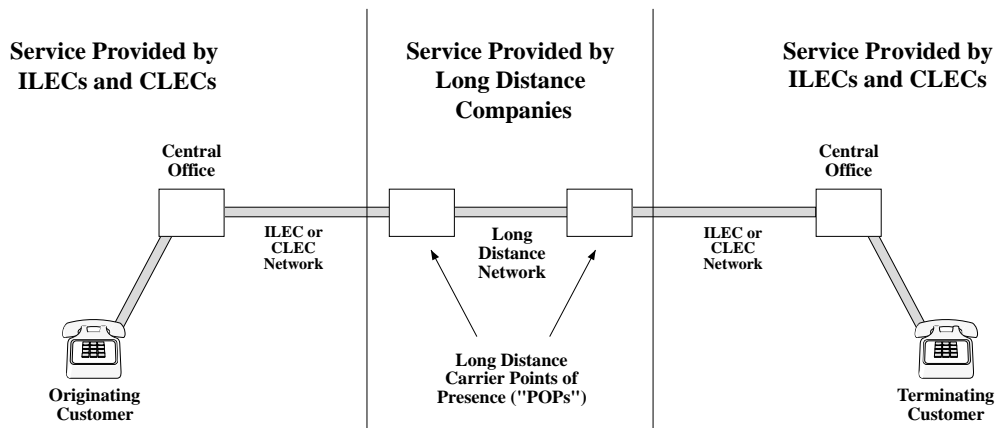
Under this nonexclusive agreement, Lucent will provide Level 3 its Lucent Technologies Softswitch, a software switch for Internet Protocol networks that is intended to combine the reliability and features that customers expect from the public switched telephone network with the cost effectiveness and flexibility of Internet Protocol technology. With the Lucent Softswitch, Level 3 expects to provide a full range of Internet Protocol based communications services similar in quality and ease of use to services on traditional circuit voice networks. In addition, the companies also agreed to collaborate on future enhancements of softswitches and gateway products to support next-generation broadband services for business and consumers that will combine high-quality voice and video communications with Internet-style web data services.

Telecommunications Services Market

Overview of U.S. Market. The traditional U.S. market for telecommunications services can be divided into three basic sectors: long distance services, local exchange services and Internet access services. It has been estimated that in 1998 local exchange services accounted for revenues of \$96.8 billion, long distance services generated revenues of \$110.5 billion and Internet access revenues totaled \$8.3 billion. Revenues for both local exchange and long distance services include amounts charged by long distance carriers and subsequently paid to ILECs (or, where applicable, CLECs) for long distance access.

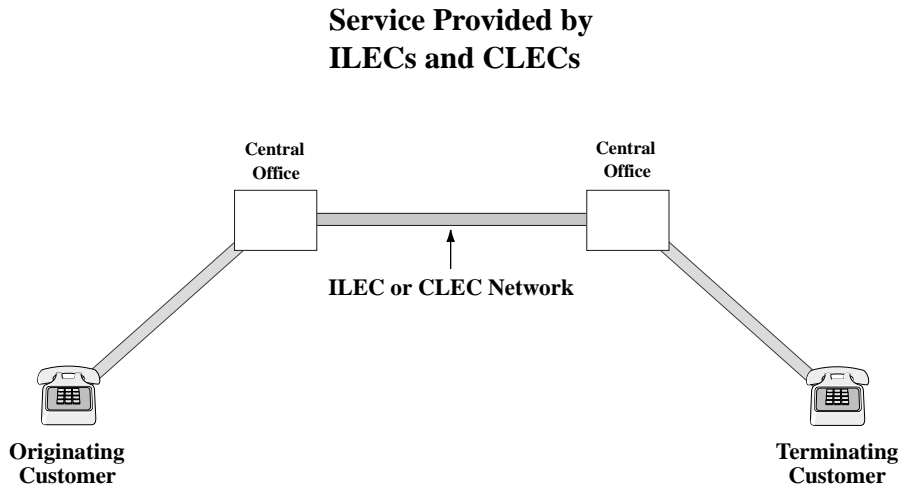
Long Distance Services. A long distance telephone call can be envisioned as consisting of three segments. Starting with the originating customer, the call travels along an ILEC or CLEC network to a long distance carrier's POP. At the POP, the call is combined with other calls and sent along a long distance network to a POP on the long distance carrier's network near where the call will terminate. The call is then sent from this POP along an ILEC or CLEC network to the terminating customer. Long distance carriers provide only the connection between the two local networks, and pay access charges to LECs for originating and terminating calls.

The following diagram is a simplified illustration of a typical long distance call:



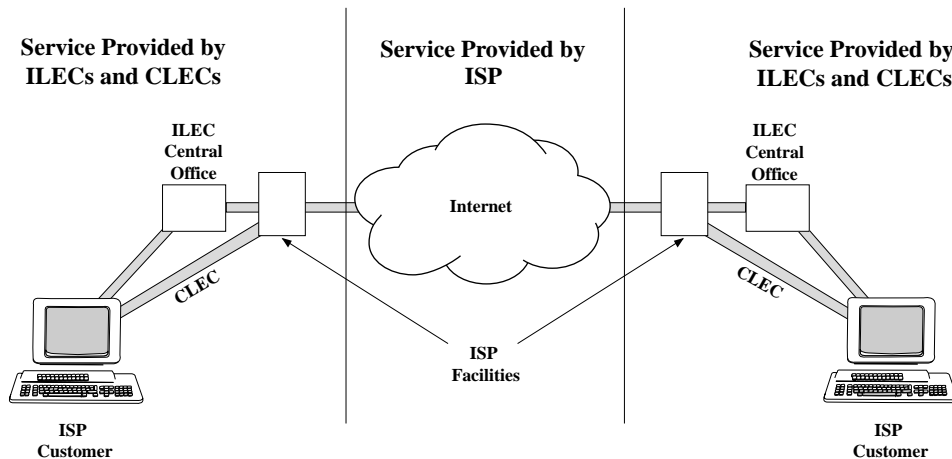
Local Exchange Services. A local call is one that does not require the services of a long distance carrier. In general, the local exchange carrier connects end user customers within a LATA and also provides the local portion of most long distance calls.

The following diagram is a simplified illustration of a typical local call:



Internet Service. Internet services are generally provided in at least two distinct segments. A local network connection is required from the ISP customer to the ISP's local facilities. For large, communication-intensive users and for content providers, these connections are typically unswitched, dedicated connections provided by ILECs or CLECs, either as independent service providers or, in some cases, by a company which is both a CLEC and an ISP. For residential and small/medium business users, these connections are generally PSTN connections obtained on a dial-up access basis as a local exchange telephone call. Once a local connection is made to the ISP's local facilities, information can be transmitted and obtained over a packet-switched Internet Protocol data network, which may consist of segments provided by many interconnected networks operated by a number of ISPs. This collection of interconnected networks makes up the Internet. A key feature of Internet architecture and packet-switching is that a single dedicated channel between communication points is never established, which distinguishes Internet-based services from the PSTN.

The following diagram is a simplified illustration of a typical Internet access service:



Overview of International Market. The traditional market for telecommunications services outside of the United States can also be divided into three basic sectors: long distance services, local exchange services and Internet access services. It has been estimated that in 1998 local exchange services accounted for revenues of \$124.6 billion, long distance services generated revenues of \$199.6 billion and Internet access revenues totaled \$7.1 billion.

Internet Protocol Network and Interconnection. The Company designed the Level 3 network to be optimized for Internet Protocol based communications, rather than circuit-switch based communications such as that utilized by the PSTN. The network was designed with the goal of providing the Company with the ability to adapt its facilities, hardware and software to future technology developments in packet-switch based communications systems.

There are many Internet Protocol networks currently in operation. While generally adequate for data transmission needs, these networks usually are not configured to provide the voice quality, real-time communications requirements of a traditional telephone call. With current technology, this quality can only be achieved by providing a substantial cushion of communications capacity. In addition, existing voice-over Internet Protocol services generally require either customized end-user equipment or the dialing of “access codes” or the following of other similar special procedures to initiate a call. There are also concerns about the reliability and security of existing Internet Protocol voice networks.

The Company has developed its Internet Protocol voice services so that customers will not be required to dial access codes or follow other special procedures to initiate a call. The Company and other technology providers have developed, and we are commercially testing, softswitch technology to enable the transmission of traffic seamlessly between a router-based Internet Protocol network and the circuit-based PSTN. When commercially deployed, this technology will provide the Level 3 network with the same ubiquity of the PSTN. Specifically, this technology will provide Level 3 with (1) the ability to originate PSTN telephone traffic from an ILEC’s switch (when the origination point is not on the Level 3 network), (2) route the traffic over the Level 3 network and (3) deliver the traffic either (a) directly to its destination (if the destination is on the Level 3 network) or (b) to an interconnection point where the traffic is transferred back to the PSTN (the routing of traffic to this interconnection point will be determined based on a least-cost routing criteria). Level 3 expects to be able to obtain the benefits of packet-switch based communications protocols on its network, while allowing its customers to use their existing equipment, telephone numbers and dialing procedures, without additional access codes, for routing the call to the Level 3 network. Level 3 believes that by building its own network with significant excess capacity, expandability and the latest technological advances in network design and equipment and having the ability to route calls over the PSTN in the event of service disruptions, the other significant issues associated with Internet Protocol voice transmission (quality, latency, reliability and security) will have been satisfactorily addressed. The Company commercially launched its Internet Protocol long distance voice transmission services in December 1999. The Company expects to begin commercial testing of some features associated with local service, such as caller ID, voice mail and call forwarding, during the first quarter of 2000. See “Risk Factors—Our business could be materially affected by problems arising from the commercial deployment of our voice technology for Internet Protocol networks.”

On November 16, 1998, Level 3 and Bell Communications Research Inc. announced the merger of their respective specifications for a new protocol designed to bridge between the current circuit-based PSTN and emerging Internet Protocol based networks. The merged specification, called the Media Gateway Control Protocol, or MGCP, represents a combination of the Internet Protocol Device Control, or IPDC, specification developed by a consortium formed by Level 3 and made up of leading communications hardware and software companies, and the Simple Gateway Control protocol, developed by Bell Communications Research and Cisco Systems. The MGCP specification is available without a fee to service providers and hardware and software vendors interested in implementing it in their networks and equipment.

The significance of MGCP is that when implemented it will provide customers with a seamless interconnection between traditional PSTN and the newer Internet Protocol technology networks. Level 3 believes that this integration will enable customers to benefit from the lower cost of Internet Protocol network services, including voice and fax, without modifying existing telephone and fax equipment or dialing access codes. Level 3 plans to use MGCP in the development of its own network.

On May 13, 1999, a group of leading telecommunications companies announced the formation of the International Softswitch Consortium, or the "Consortium." Level 3 was one of the founding members of this Consortium. The Consortium currently has approximately 100 members. The purpose of the organization is to promote open standards and protocols and new application development for the distributed set of hardware and software platforms that are referred to as softswitches and can seamlessly interconnect the PSTN with information and applications currently available only over the Internet. The Consortium is the first group to focus exclusively on interconnection between Internet Protocol networks and the PSTN, and is promoting worldwide compatibility and interoperability of these networks. The Consortium's charter also calls for it to act as a catalyst in stimulating independent software vendors to develop value-added services for service providers and network users of Internet Protocol networks.

BUSINESS

Level 3 engages in the communications, information services and coal mining businesses through ownership of operating subsidiaries and substantial equity positions in public companies. In late 1997, the Company announced the Business Plan to increase substantially its information services business and to expand the range of services it offers by building an advanced, international facilities based communications network based on Internet Protocol technology.

History

The Company was incorporated as Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. in Delaware in 1941 to continue a construction business founded in Omaha, Nebraska in 1884. In subsequent years, the Company invested a portion of the cash flow generated by its construction activities in a variety of other businesses. The Company entered the coal mining business in 1943, the telecommunications business (consisting of MFS and, more recently, an investment in C-TEC Corporation and its successors RCN, Commonwealth Telephone and Cable Michigan, Inc.) in 1988, the information services business in 1990 and the alternative energy business, through an investment in MidAmerican, in 1991. Level 3 also has made investments in several development-stage ventures.

In 1995, the Company distributed to the holders of Class D Stock all of its shares of MFS. In the seven years from 1988 to 1995, the Company invested approximately \$500 million in MFS; at the time of the distribution to stockholders in 1995, the Company's holdings in MFS had a market value of approximately \$1.75 billion. In December 1996, MFS was purchased by WorldCom in a transaction valued at \$14.3 billion.

In December 1997, the Company's stockholders ratified the decision of the Board to effect the split-off separating the Construction Group. As a result of the split-off, which was completed on March 31, 1998, the Company no longer owns any interest in the Construction Group. In conjunction with the split-off, the Company changed its name to "Level 3 Communications, Inc.," and the Construction Group changed its name to "Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc."

In January 1998, the Company completed the sale to MidAmerican of its energy investments, consisting primarily of a 24% equity interest in MidAmerican. The Company received proceeds of approximately \$1.16 billion from this sale, and as a result recognized an after-tax gain of approximately \$324 million in 1998.

In November 1998, Avalon Cable of Michigan, Inc. acquired all the outstanding stock of Cable Michigan. Level 3 received approximately \$129 million in cash for its interest in Cable Michigan and recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately \$90 million.

Business Plan

Since late 1997, the Company has substantially increased the emphasis it places on and the resources devoted to its communications and information services business. Since that time, the Company has become a facilities based provider (that is, a provider that owns or leases a substantial portion of the plant, property and equipment necessary to provide its services) of a broad range of integrated communications services. The Company has expanded substantially the business of its subsidiary PK SIS and is creating, through a combination of construction, purchase and leasing of facilities and other assets, an advanced, international, facilities based communications network. The Company designed the Level 3 network based on Internet Protocol technology in order to leverage the efficiencies of this technology to provide lower cost communications services.

Market and Technology Opportunity. The Company believes that, as technology advances, a comprehensive range of both consumer and business communications and information services will be provided over networks utilizing Internet Protocol technology. These services will include traditional voice services, as well as other data services such as Internet access and virtual private networks. The Company believes this shift has begun, and over time should accelerate, for the following reasons:

- *Efficiency.* As a packet-switched technology, Internet Protocol technology generally uses network capacity more efficiently than the traditional circuit-switched PSTN. This is because capacity in a packet switched network is shared between end points only when they are communicating at any given time, whereas in circuit switched networks, capacity is reserved between communicating end points even when no information is actually being transmitted. Therefore, services including voice, e-mail and file transfer can be provided for lower cost over a network using Internet Protocol technology.
- *Open Protocol.* Internet Protocol technology is an open protocol (a non-proprietary standard) which allows for market driven development of new services and applications for Internet Protocol networks. In contrast, the PSTN is based on proprietary protocols, which are governed and maintained by international standards bodies that are generally controlled by government-affiliated entities and slower to accept change.
- *Improving Technologies.* The Company and other technology companies have developed solutions to address problems associated with certain Internet Protocol based applications that use the public Internet. For example, typical voice over Internet Protocol solutions are characterized by cumbersome two-stage dialing requirements, latency (delay through the network which can negatively affect timing sensitive communications such as voice), quality and concerns about adequate security and reliability. During December 1999, Level 3 commercially launched (3)Voice long distance service in 10 markets, the first voice service to utilize softswitch technology. Level 3 expects to begin commercial testing of some features associated with local service, such as caller ID, voice mail and call forwarding, during the first quarter of 2000. Level 3's Internet Protocol voice technology provides a seamless interconnection with the PSTN using softswitch architecture.
- *Open Architecture.* The open architecture of Level 3's distributed network enables new competition among suppliers for the individual components of the Internet Protocol voice switching system. The Company believes that this competition amongst vendors will enable more rapid improvement in the price/performance ratio of individual network components and thereby lower network cost.

Level 3's Strategy. The Company is seeking to capitalize on the benefits of Internet Protocol technology by pursuing the Business Plan. Key elements of the Company's strategy include:

- *Become the Low Cost Provider of Communications Services.* Our network is designed to provide high quality communications services at a lower cost. For example, the Level 3 network is being constructed using multiple conduits to allow the Company to cost-effectively deploy future generations of optical networking components and thereby expand capacity and reduce unit costs. In addition, the Company's strategy is to maximize the use of open, non-proprietary interfaces in the design of its network software and hardware. This approach is intended to provide Level 3 with the ability to purchase the most cost-effective network equipment from multiple vendors. New technologies such as packet-switching will also enhance the efficiencies of our network.
- *Combine Latest Generations of Fiber and Electronics.* In order to achieve unit cost reductions for transmission capacity, Level 3 has designed its network with multiple conduits to deploy successive generations of fiber to exploit improvements in transmission electronics. Optimizing transmission electronics to exploit specific generations of fiber optic technology currently provides transmission capacity on the new fiber more cost effectively than deploying new electronics on previous generations of fiber.
- *Offer a Comprehensive Range of Communications Services.* The Company provides a comprehensive range of communications services over the Level 3 network, including private line, (3)Voice long distance services, colocation, Internet access and managed modem.

Level 3 expects to begin commercial testing of some features associated with local service, such as caller ID, voice mail and call forwarding, during the first quarter of 2000. Level 3 is also offering dark fiber and conduits along its local and intercity networks on a long-term lease basis.

- *Provide Significant Colocation Facilities.* Level 3 has been experiencing higher demand for its colocation services from its web centric customers than was anticipated in preparing the Business Plan. Level 3 believes that providing colocation services on its network attracts web centric customers by allowing Level 3 to offer those customers reduced bandwidth costs, rapid provisioning of additional bandwidth, interconnection with other third-party networks and improved network performance. Therefore, Level 3 believes that controlling significant colocation facilities in its gateways provides it with a competitive advantage. In addition, significant colocation facilities in a gateway allow Level 3 to price the exchange of traffic between its customers that are collocated in the same facility at significantly lower cost than the exchange of traffic between a customer located outside the facility and a customer located within the facility.

As of December 31, 1999, Level 3 had secured approximately 3.4 million square feet of space for its gateway facilities and had completed the buildout of approximately 1.3 million square feet of this space. Level 3 believes it currently has more colocation space than any of its competitors. In January 2000, Level 3 announced an expansion of its Business Plan to increase significantly the aggregate amount of its global gateway facilities to 6.5 million square feet over the next two to three years.

- *Provide Seamless Interconnection to the PSTN.* During December 1999, the Company launched its (3)Voice long distance service that allows the seamless interconnection of the Level 3 network with the PSTN for long distance voice transmissions. Seamless interconnection allows customers to use Level 3's Internet Protocol based services without modifying existing telephone equipment or dialing procedures (that is, without the need to dial access codes or follow other similar special procedures). The Company's managed modem service uses similar softswitch technology to seamlessly interconnect to the PSTN.
- *Accelerate Market Roll-out.* To support the launch of its services and develop a customer base in advance of completing the construction of its network, Level 3 offers services over a combination of leased local and intercity facilities. Over time, these leased networks will be displaced by the networks that the Company is constructing.
- *Target Web Centric Customers.* The Company's distribution strategy is to utilize a direct sales force focused on communications intensive and web centric businesses. These businesses include ISPs, application service providers, content providers, systems integrators, next generation carriers, web-hosting companies, streaming media companies and Internet Protocol based storage providers. Providing continually declining bandwidth costs to these companies is at the core of the Company's market enabling strategy because bandwidth generally represents a substantial portion of web centric businesses' costs.
- *Develop Advanced Business Support Systems.* The Company is developing a substantial, scalable and web-enabled business support system infrastructure specifically designed to enable the Company to offer services efficiently to its targeted customers. The Company believes that this system will reduce its operating costs, give its customers direct control over some of the services they buy from the Company and allow the Company to grow rapidly without redesigning the architecture of its business support system.
- *Leverage Existing Information Services Capabilities.* The Company is expanding its existing capabilities in computer network systems integration, consulting, outsourcing and software reengineering, with particular emphasis on the conversion of legacy software systems to systems that are compatible with Internet Protocol networks and web browser access.

- *Attract and Motivate High Quality Employees.* The Company has developed programs designed to attract and retain employees with the technical skills necessary to implement the Business Plan. The programs include the Company's Shareworks stock purchase plan and its Outperform Stock Option program.

Competitive Advantages. The Company believes that it has the following competitive advantages that, together with its strategy, will assist it in implementing the Business Plan:

- *Experienced Management Team.* Level 3 has assembled a management team that it believes is well suited to implement the Business Plan. Most of Level 3's senior management was involved in leading the development and marketing of telecommunications products and in designing, constructing and managing intercity, metropolitan and international networks.
- *A More Readily Upgradable Network Infrastructure.* Level 3's network design takes advantage of recent innovations, incorporating many of the features that are not present in older communication networks, and provides Level 3 flexibility to take advantage of future developments and innovations. Level 3 has designed the transmission network to optimize all aspects of fiber and electronics simultaneously as a system to deliver the lowest unit cost to its customers. As fiber and transmission electronic technology changes, Level 3 expects to realize new unit cost improvements by deploying the latest fiber and transmission electronics technology in available empty or spare conduit in the multiple conduit Level 3 network. The Company believes that the spare conduit design of the Level 3 network will enable Level 3 to effect this deployment more quickly and at lower cost than other carriers.
- *Integrated End-to-End Network Platform.* Level 3's strategy is to deploy network infrastructure in major metropolitan areas and to link these networks with significant intercity networks in North America and Europe. The Company believes that the integration of its local and intercity networks with its colocation facilities will expand the scope and reach of its on-net customer coverage, and facilitate the uniform deployment of technological innovations as the Company manages its future upgrade paths.
- *Systems Integration Capabilities.* The Company believes that its ability to offer computer outsourcing and systems integration services, particularly services relating to allowing a customer's legacy systems to be accessed with web browsers, will provide additional opportunities for selling the Company's products and services.

The Level 3 Network

An important element of the Business Plan is the development of the Level 3 network, an advanced, international, facilities based communications network optimized for Internet Protocol technology. Today, the Company is primarily offering its communications services using local and intercity facilities that are leased from third parties. This enables the Company to offer services during the construction of its own facilities. Over time, the portion of the Company's network that is owned by the Company will increase and the portion of the facilities leased will decrease. Over the next two to three years, the Company's network is expected to encompass:

- an intercity network covering nearly 16,000 miles in North America;
- leased or owned local networks in 56 North American markets;
- an intercity network covering approximately 4,750 miles across Europe;
- leased or owned local networks in 21 European and Pacific Rim markets;
- approximately 6.5 million square feet of gateway facilities in North America, Europe and the Pacific Rim; and
- undersea capacity, including a 1.28 Tbps transatlantic cable system and a 2.56 Tbps Northern Asia cable system initially connecting Hong Kong to Tokyo.

See "Risk Factors—Difficulties in constructing our network could increase its estimated cost and delay its scheduled completion."

Intercity Networks. The Company's nearly 16,000 mile fiber optic intercity network in North America will consist of the following:

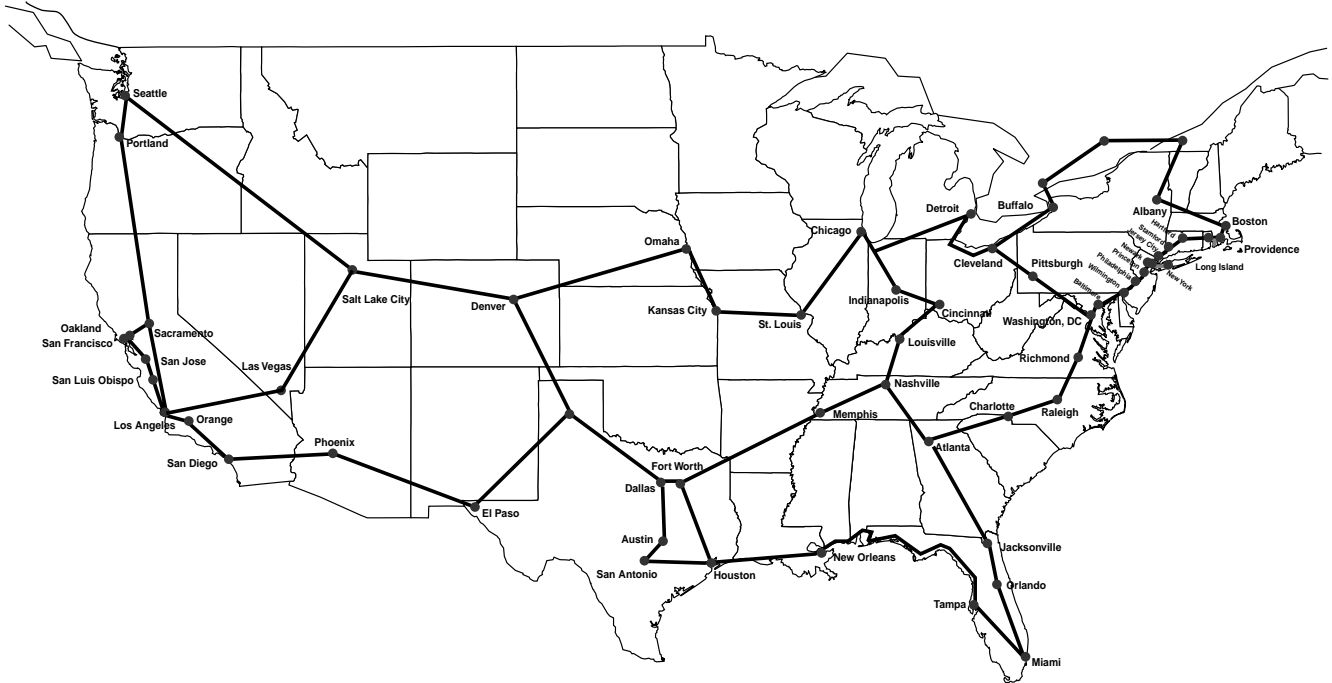
- Rights-of-way ("ROW") from a number of third parties including railroads, highway commissions and utilities. The Company has procured these rights from sources that maximize the security and quality of the Company's installed network. The Company has secured 100% of the ROW required for the planned North American intercity network. It has obtained these rights pursuant to agreements with railroads, state and local departments of transportation, utilities, pipeline companies and others.
- Multiple conduits connecting local networks in approximately 200 North American cities. In general, Level 3 will install groups of 10 to 12 conduits in its intercity network. The Company believes that the availability of spare conduit will allow it to deploy future technological innovations in optical networking components as well as providing Level 3 with the flexibility to offer conduit to other entities.
- Initial installation of optical fiber strands designed to accommodate dense wave division multiplexing transmission technology. This fiber allows deployment of equipment which transmits signals on 32 or more individual wavelengths of light per strand, thereby significantly increasing the capacity of the Company's network relative to older networks which generally use optical fiber strands that transmit fewer wavelengths of light per strand. In addition, the Company believes that the installation of newer optical fibers will allow a combination of greater wavelengths of light per strand, higher digital transmission speeds and greater spacing of network electronics. The Company also believes that each new generation of optical fiber will allow increases in the performance of these aspects of the fiber and will result in lower unit costs.
- High speed SONET transmission equipment employing self-healing protection switching and designed for high quality and reliable transmission.
- A design that maximizes the use of open, non-proprietary hardware and software interfaces to allow less costly upgrades as hardware and software technology improves.

In December 1999, Level 3 began carrying customer traffic between Dallas and Houston on the first completed and lit segment of its North American intercity network.

To support the launch of its services in the third quarter of 1998, the Company leased intercity capacity from two providers. This leased capacity will be displaced over time by Level 3's North American intercity network.

On July 20, 1998, Level 3 entered into a network construction cost-sharing agreement with INTERNEXT, LLC, a subsidiary of NEXTLINK Communications, Inc. The agreement, which is valued at \$700 million, calls for INTERNEXT to acquire the right to use 24 fibers and certain associated facilities installed along the entire route of Level 3's North American intercity network in the United States. INTERNEXT will pay Level 3 as segments of the intercity network are completed which will reduce the overall cost of the network to the Company. The network as provided to INTERNEXT will not include the necessary electronics that allow the fiber to carry communications transmissions. Also, under the terms of the agreement, INTERNEXT has the right to an additional conduit for its exclusive use and to share costs and capacity in certain future fiber cable installations in Level 3 conduits.

The following diagram depicts the currently planned North American intercity network when fully constructed:



The Company expects to substantially complete its North American intercity network by the end of the year 2000. Deployment of the North American intercity network will be accomplished through simultaneous construction efforts in multiple locations, with different portions being completed at different times. As of December 31, 1999, the Company had completed 9,334 route miles of the intercity network and had approximately 6,200 route miles under construction.

In Europe, the Company is deploying an approximately 4,750 mile fiber optic intercity network with characteristics similar to those of the North American intercity network. As in North America, the Company will provide initial service in Europe over a leased network that will be displaced over time by the intercity network owned by the Company.

On April 29, 1999, Level 3 announced that it had finalized contracts relating to construction of Ring 1 of its European network in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom. Ring 1, which is approximately 1,800 miles, will connect Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels and London. The network is expected to be ready for service by September 2000. Ring 1 is part of the approximately 4,750 mile intercity network. This European network will be linked to the Level 3 North American intercity network by the Level 3 transatlantic 1.28 Tbps cable system currently under development, also expected to be ready for service by September 2000.

On July 26, 1999, the Company announced two important developments of its European network build with agreements with Eurotunnel and Alcatel. Eurotunnel will install and supply Level 3 with multiple cross-Channel cables between the United Kingdom and France through the high-security service tunnel. The first of these cables will be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2000. Subsequent cables will be installed to upgrade and expand the network as and when required or when new fiber technology becomes available. Alcatel will design, develop and install an undersea cable to link the Level 3 network between the United Kingdom and Belgium. The cable system is already under development and will be completed by the end of the first half of 2000.

In addition, on May 4, 1999, Level 3 and COLT Telecom Group plc announced an agreement to share costs for the construction of European networks. The agreement calls for Level 3 to share construction costs of COLT's planned 1,600 mile intercity German network linking Berlin, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart. In return, COLT will share construction costs of Ring 1 of Level 3's planned European network.

The Company has entered into transoceanic capacity agreements that will link Level 3's North American, European and Pacific Rim intercity networks. One agreement provides for Level 3's participation in the construction of an undersea cable system that will connect Japan and the United States by the end of the year 2000. The remaining agreements relate to the Company's transatlantic capacity. These agreements are in addition to the agreement relating to the Company's 1.28 Tbps transatlantic undersea cable system.

In the Pacific Rim, the Company currently intends to provide service over a leased line intercity network and long-term leases of submarine cable capacity. In 1999, Level 3 opened its Asia Pacific headquarters in Hong Kong. On January 24, 2000, Level 3 announced two important developments of its Asian network with the planned construction of a 2.56 Tbps undersea cable initially connecting Hong Kong to Tokyo and gateway facilities in each city. This connection between Hong Kong and Tokyo is intended to be the first stage in the construction by Level 3 of an undersea network in the region and is scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2001. The Company plans to share construction and operating expenses of the system with one or more industry partners.

Local Market Infrastructure. The Company's local facilities include fiber optic networks, in a SONET ring configuration, connecting Level 3's intercity network gateway sites to ILEC and CLEC central offices, long distance carrier POPs, buildings housing communication-intensive end users and Internet peering and transit facilities.

The Company had secured approximately 3.4 million square feet of space for its gateway facilities as of December 31, 1999 and had completed the buildout of approximately 1.3 million square feet of this space. The Company's gateway facilities are being designed to house local sales staff, operational staff, the Company's transmission and Internet Protocol routing/switching facilities and technical space to accommodate colocation of equipment by high-volume Level 3 customers, such as ISPs, in an environmentally controlled, secure site with direct access to the Level 3 network through dual, fault tolerant connections. The Company is offering private line, (3)Voice, colocation services, Internet access and managed modem at its gateway sites. The availability of these services varies by location.

As of December 31, 1999, the Company had operational facilities based local metropolitan networks in 22 U.S. markets and 3 European markets. Also, as of December 31, 1999, the Company had entered into interconnection agreements with RBOCs covering 49 markets.

The Company has negotiated master leases with several CLECs and ILECs to obtain leased capacity from those providers so that the Company can provide its clients with local transmission capabilities before its own local networks are complete and in locations not directly accessed by the Company's owned facilities.

The launches of services in London and Frankfurt followed the Company's acquisitions of BusinessNet Limited, a leading UK ISP, in January 1999 and miknet Internet Based Services GmbH, a leading German ISP, in September 1998. In addition, in June 1999, the Company completed the construction of its metropolitan network in the City of London. The Company launched its international gateway in London in January 1999 and Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt in June 1999. The 75,000 square foot office and operations facility in London is the hub of European operations and houses the operational center and network equipment, along with additional space for expansion and colocation services. In addition, in July 1999, Level 3 acquired a building with an additional approximately 263,000 square feet of space to serve as colocation technical space in London. The Company is currently offering services in and among London, Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt.

Communications and Information Services

In connection with the Business Plan, the Company is substantially increasing the emphasis it places on and the resources devoted to its communications and information services business. The Company is building on the strengths of its information services business and the benefits of the Level 3 network to offer a broad range of other services to business and other end users.

As the Business Plan is being implemented, the Company is offering a comprehensive range of communications services, including the following:

- *Transport Services.* The Company's transport services consist of private line and special access services and long-term leases of dark fiber and conduits.
 - *Private Line and Special Access.* Private line and special access services are established as a permanent physical connection between locations for the exclusive use of the customer. The Company is offering the following types of private line and special access services:
 - ♦ *Private Line.* This type of link is a dedicated line connecting two end-user locations for voice and data applications, including ISPs.
 - ♦ *Carrier-to-Carrier Special Access.* This type of link connects carriers (long distance providers, wireless providers, ILECs and CLECs) to other carriers.
 - ♦ *End-user to Long Distance Provider Special Access.* This type of link connects an end-user, such as a large business, with the local POP of its chosen long distance provider.

The Company is currently offering its special access and private line services with available transmission speeds from T1 to OC3 and OC48.

- *Dark Fiber and Conduits.* The Company is offering dark fiber and conduit along its local and intercity networks on a long-term lease basis. Customers can lease dark fiber and conduit in any combination of three ways: (1) segment by segment, (2) full ring or (3) the entire Level 3 network. Level 3 offers colocation space in its gateway and intercity retransmission facilities to these customers for their transmission electronics. Although Level 3 will not be responsible for the management of the transmission electronics, Level 3 is contemplating providing installation and maintenance services for this equipment on a fee for service basis.
- *Colocation.* The Company is offering its customers and other service providers the ability to locate their communications and networking equipment at Level 3's gateway sites in a safe and secure technical operating environment. The demand for these colocation services has increased as companies expand into geographic areas in which they do not have appropriate space or technical personnel to support their equipment and operations. At its operational colocation sites, the Company is offering customers AC/DC power, optional UPS power, emergency back-up generator power, HVAC, fire protection and security. Level 3 is also offering high-speed, reliable connectivity to the Level 3 leased network and other networks, including both local and wide area networks, the PSTN and Internet. These sites are being monitored and maintained 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Level 3 is offering customers, including ISPs, the opportunity to colocate their web-server computers at the Company's larger gateway sites, enabling them to take advantage of the marketing, customer service, internal company information networks ("intranets") and other benefits offered by such web presence. By collocating its web-server in a Level 3 facility, a customer has the ability to deploy a high-quality, high-reliability Internet presence without investing capital in data center space, multiple high-speed connections or other capital intensive infrastructure. Although the customer is responsible for maintaining the content and performance of its server, the Company's technicians will be available to monitor basic server operation. The Company will also offer redundant infrastructure consisting of multiple routers and connections to Internet backbones.

- *Internet Access.* The Company is offering Internet access to business customers, other carriers and ISPs. These services include high-capacity Internet connections ranging from 45 Mbps to 1,000 Mbps.
- *Managed Modem.* The Company is offering to its customers an outsourced, turn-key infrastructure solution for the management of dial up access to either the public Internet or a corporate data network that may include access to the public Internet (“Managed Modem”). This service was the first offered by the Company that used softswitch technology to seamlessly interconnect to the PSTN. While ISPs are provided a fully managed dial-up network infrastructure for access to the public Internet, corporate customers that purchase Managed Modem services receive connectivity for remote users to support data applications such as telecommuting, e-mail retrieval, and client/server applications. For Managed Modem customers, Level 3 arranges for the provision of local network coverage, dedicated local telephone numbers (which the Managed Modem customer distributes to its customers in the case of an ISP or to its employees in the case of a corporate customer), racks and modems as well as dedicated connectivity from the customer’s location to the Level 3 gateway facility. Level 3 also provides monitoring of this infrastructure 24 hours a day, seven days a week. By providing a turn-key infrastructure modem solution, Level 3 believes that this product allows its customers to save both capital and operating costs.
- *Voice.* During December 1999, Level 3 commercially launched (3)Voice, its Internet Protocol based long distance service, which uses softswitch technology. This long distance service is currently available in 10 markets. The Company expects to begin commercial testing of some features associated with local service, such as caller ID, voice mail and call forwarding, during the first quarter of 2000. Customers access (3)Voice long distance service by using existing telephone equipment and dialing procedures. The Company believes that (3)Voice long distance service is offered at a quality level equal to that of the PSTN.

Level 3 currently offers, through its subsidiary PKSIS, computer operations outsourcing and systems integration services to customers located throughout the United States as well as abroad. The Company’s systems integration services help customers define, develop and implement cost-effective information services. The computer outsourcing services offered by the Company include networking and computing services necessary for older mainframe-based systems and newer client/server-based systems. The Company provides its outsourcing services to clients that want to focus their resources on core businesses, rather than expend capital and incur overhead costs to operate their own computing environments. PKSIS believes that it is able to utilize its expertise and experience, as well as operating efficiencies, to provide its outsourcing customers with levels of service equal to or better than those achievable by the customers themselves, while at the same time reducing the customers’ cost for such services. This service is particularly useful for those customers moving from older computing platforms to more modern client/server networks.

PKSIS offers reengineering services that allow companies to convert older legacy software systems to modern networked computing systems, with a focus on reengineering software to enable older software application and data repositories to be accessed by web browsers over the Internet or over private or limited access Internet Protocol networks. PKSIS also provides customers with a combination of workbench tools and methodologies that provide a complete strategy for converting mainframe-based application systems to client/server architecture.

Distribution Strategy

Level 3’s distribution strategy is to utilize a direct sales force focused on communications intensive and web centric businesses. These businesses include ISPs, application service providers, content providers, systems integrators, next generation carriers, web-hosting companies, streaming media companies and Internet Protocol

based storage providers. Level 3 believes that these companies are the most significant drivers of bandwidth demand. The past distinctions between retail and wholesale have been blurred as these communications intensive and web centric businesses purchase Level 3 services, add value to our services and then remarket the services to end-users. Bandwidth constitutes a significant portion of these companies' cost structure and their needs for bandwidth in many cases are growing at an exponential rate. Providing continually declining bandwidth costs to these companies is at the core of Level 3's market enabling strategy.

Level 3 expects that approximately 85% of its sales will be to web centric customers that package communications services into value added services and directly sell into the residential and business markets. The remaining approximately 15% of Level 3's sales will be to other customers that are communications intensive and have high growth in communications and information services consumption. Level 3 has segmented its sales organization into four channels to implement this distribution strategy. These include a Regional/Account Sales Group, a Carrier Sales Group and a Dark Fiber Sales Group.

Business Support System

In order to pursue its sales and distribution strategies, the Company is developing a set of integrated software applications designed to automate the Company's operational processes. Through the development of a robust, scalable business support system, the Company believes that it has the opportunity to develop a competitive advantage relative to traditional telecommunications companies. Whereas traditional telecommunications companies operate extensive legacy business support systems with compartmentalized architectures that limit their ability to scale rapidly and introduce enhanced services and features, the Company has developed a business support system architecture intended to maximize both reliability and scalability. See "Risk Factors—Our Business Plan requires the development of effective business support systems to implement customer orders and to provide and bill for services."

Key design aspects of the business support system development program are:

- integrated modular applications to allow the Company to upgrade specific applications as new products are available;
- a scalable architecture that allows certain functions that would otherwise have to be performed by Level 3 employees to be performed by the Company's alternative distribution channel participants;
- phased completion of software releases designed to allow the Company to test functionality on an incremental basis;
- "web-enabled" applications so that on-line access to all order entry, network operations, billing, and customer care functions is available to all authorized users, including Level 3's customers and resellers;
- use of a three-tiered, client/server architecture that is designed to separate data and applications, and is expected to enable continued improvement of software functionality at minimum cost; and
- maximum use of pre-developed or "shrink wrapped" applications, which will interface to Level 3's enterprise resource planning suites.

The first four releases of the business support system have been delivered and contain functionality necessary to support the set of services presently offered. See "—Communications and Information Services."

Interconnection and Peering

As a result of the Telecom Act, properly certificated companies may, as a matter of law, interconnect with ILECs on terms designed to help ensure economic, technical and administrative equality between the interconnected parties. The Telecom Act provides, among other things, that ILECs must offer competitors the services and facilities necessary to offer local switched services. See "—Regulation."

As of December 31, 1999, the Company had entered into interconnection agreements covering 49 markets. The Company may be required to negotiate new or renegotiate existing interconnection agreements as Level 3 expands its operations in current and additional markets in the future and as existing agreements expire or are terminated.

Peering agreements between the Company and ISPs are necessary in order for the Company to exchange traffic with those ISPs without having to pay transit costs. The Company has peering arrangements with approximately 90 domestic ISPs and approximately 50 international ISPs and is currently purchasing transit from one major ISP. The basis on which the large national ISPs make peering available or impose settlement charges is evolving as the provision of Internet access and related services has expanded. Recently, companies that have previously offered peering have cut back or eliminated peering relationships and are establishing new, more restrictive criteria for peering. In order to maintain certain of its peering relationships, Level 3 will have to meet these more restrictive criteria.

Employee Recruiting and Retention

As of December 31, 1999, Level 3 had 3,175 employees in the communications portion of its business and PKSIS had approximately 681 employees, for a total of 3,856 employees. The Company believes that its ability to implement the Business Plan will depend in large part on its ability to attract and retain substantial numbers of additional qualified employees. In order to attract and retain highly qualified employees, the Company believes that it is important to provide (i) a work environment that encourages each individual to perform to his or her potential, (ii) a work environment that facilitates cooperation towards shared goals and (iii) a compensation program designed to attract the kinds of individuals the Company seeks and to align employees' interests with the Company's. The Company believes the Business Plan and its relocation to new facilities in the Denver metropolitan area help provide such a work environment. With respect to compensation programs, while the Company believes financial rewards alone are not sufficient to attract and retain qualified employees, the Company believes a properly designed compensation program is a necessary component of employee recruitment and retention. In this regard the Company's philosophy is to pay annual cash compensation which, if the Company's annual goals are met, is moderately greater than the cash compensation paid by competitors. The Company's non-cash benefit programs (including medical and health insurance, life insurance, disability insurance, etc.) are designed to be comparable to those offered by its competitors. See "Risk Factors—We may be unable to hire and retain sufficient qualified personnel; the loss of any of our key executive officers could adversely affect us."

The Company believes that the qualified candidates it seeks place particular emphasis on equity-based long term incentive ("LTI") programs. The Company currently has two complementary programs: (i) the equity-based "Shareworks" program, which helps ensure that all employees have an ownership interest in the Company and are encouraged to invest risk capital in the Company's stock; and (ii) an innovative Outperform Stock Option ("OSO") program applicable to the Company's employees. The Shareworks program currently enables employees to contribute up to 7% of their compensation toward the purchase of restricted common stock. If an employee remains employed by the Company for three years from the date of purchase, the shares will vest and be matched by the Company with a grant of an equal number of shares of its common stock. The Shareworks program also provides that, subject to satisfactory Company performance, the Company's employees will be eligible annually for grants by the Company of its restricted common stock of up to 3% of the employees' compensation, which shares will vest three years from the employee's initial grant date.

The Company has adopted the OSO program, which differs from LTI programs generally adopted by the Company's competitors that make employees eligible for conventional non-qualified stock options ("NQSOs"). While widely adopted, the Company believes such NQSO programs reward employees when company stock price performance is inferior to investments of similar risks, dilute public stockholders in a manner not directly proportional to performance and fail to provide a preferred return on stockholders' invested capital over the return to option holders. The Company believes that the OSO program is superior to an NQSO-based program with respect to these issues while, at the same time, providing employees a success-based reward balancing the associated risk.

The OSO program was designed by the Company so that its stockholders receive a market related return on their investment before OSO holders receive any return on their options. The Company believes that the OSO program aligns directly employees' and stockholders' interests by basing stock option value on the Company's ability to outperform the market in general, as measured by the S&P 500 Index. The value received for options under the OSO plan is based on a formula involving a multiplier related to how much our common stock outperforms the S&P 500 Index. Participants in the OSO program do not realize any value from options unless our common stock price outperforms the S&P 500 Index. To the extent that our common stock outperforms the S&P 500, the value of OSOs to an option holder may exceed the value of NQSOs.

Subsequent to the split-off of the Construction Group from its other businesses, the Company adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123. Under SFAS No. 123, the fair value of an OSO (as computed in accordance with accepted option valuation models) on the date of grant is amortized over the vesting period of the OSO. The recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 are applied prospectively upon adoption. As a result, they are applied to all stock awards granted in the year of adoption and are not applied to awards granted in previous years unless those awards are modified or settled in cash after adoption of the recognition provisions. The adoption of SFAS No. 123 resulted in non-cash charges to operations of \$126 million in 1999 and \$39 million in 1998 and will continue to result in non-cash charges to operations for future periods that the Company believes will also be material. The amount of the non-cash charge will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the number of options granted and the fair value estimated at the time of grant.

Competition

The communications and information services industry is highly competitive. Many of the Company's existing and potential competitors in the communications and information services industry have financial, personnel, marketing and other resources significantly greater than those of the Company, as well as other competitive advantages including existing customer bases. Increased consolidation and strategic alliances in the industry resulting from the Telecom Act, the opening of the U.S. market to foreign carriers, technological advances and further deregulation could give rise to significant new competitors to the Company.

In the special access and private line services market, the Company's primary competitors are IXCs, ILECs and CLECs. Most of these competitors have a significant base of customers for whom they are currently providing colocation services. Due to the high costs to CLECs of switching colocation sites, the Company may have a competitive disadvantage relative to these competitors. The market for the colocation of web-servers is extremely competitive. In this market, the Company competes with ISPs and many others, including Exodus, GlobalCenter and Qwest.

For voice services, the Company will compete primarily with national and regional network providers. AT&T, Sprint, MCI WorldCom and Qwest currently own nationwide long distance fiber optic networks. Significant new competitors could arise as a result of increased consolidation and strategic alliances in the industry resulting from recent Congressional and FCC actions. MCI WorldCom has entered into an agreement to acquire Sprint. In Europe, GTS, MCI WorldCom and Viatel currently own intercity networks. Qwest's network as well as the intercity networks being deployed by others, including Broadwing and Williams Communications in the United States and KPNQwest, i-21 and Global Crossing in Europe, use advanced technology similar to that of the Level 3 network and offer significantly more capacity to the marketplace. Increased capacity may cause significant decreases in the prices for services. The ability of the Company to compete effectively in this market will depend upon its ability to maintain high quality services at prices equal to or below those charged by its competitors. Interexchange Carriers and certain CLECs with excess fiber optic strands may be competitors in the dark fiber business. In the long distance market, the Company's primary competitors will include AT&T, MCI WorldCom, Sprint and Qwest, all of whom have extensive experience in the long distance market. In addition, the Telecom Act will allow the RBOCs and others to enter the long distance market. Bell Atlantic was recently authorized to conduct in-region long distance service in New York. SBC has filed an application to conduct such service in Texas. These providers are also competitors in the provision of internet access. In local markets the Company will compete with ILECs and CLECs, many of whom have extensive experience in the local market.

The communications and information services industry is subject to rapid and significant changes in technology. For instance, recent technological advances permit substantial increases in transmission capacity of both new and existing fiber, and the introduction of new products or emergence of new technologies may reduce the cost or increase the supply of certain services similar to those which the Company plans on providing. Accordingly, in the future the Company's most significant competitors may be new entrants to the communications and information services industry, which are not burdened by an installed base of outmoded equipment.

Regulation

The Company's communications and information services business will be subject to varying degrees of federal, state, local and international regulation.

Federal Regulation

The FCC regulates interstate and international telecommunications services. The FCC imposes extensive regulations on common carriers such as ILECs that have some degree of market power. The FCC imposes less regulation on common carriers without market power, such as the Company. The FCC permits these nondominant carriers to provide domestic interstate services (including long distance and access services) without prior authorization; but it requires carriers to receive an authorization to construct and operate telecommunications facilities, and to provide or resell telecommunications services, between the United States and international points. The Company has recently obtained FCC approval to land its transatlantic cable in the U.S. The Company has obtained FCC authorization to provide international services on a facilities and resale basis. The Company has filed tariffs for its interstate and international long distance services with the FCC.

Under the Telecom Act, any entity, including cable television companies, and electric and gas utilities, may enter any telecommunications market, subject to reasonable state regulation of safety, quality and consumer protection. Because implementation of the Telecom Act is subject to numerous federal and state policy rulemaking proceedings and judicial review, there is still uncertainty as to what impact it will have on the Company. The Telecom Act is intended to increase competition. The Telecom Act opens the local services market by requiring ILECs to permit interconnection to their networks and establishing ILEC obligations with respect to:

- *Reciprocal Compensation.* Requires all ILECs and CLECs to complete calls originated by competing carriers under reciprocal arrangements at prices based on a reasonable approximation of incremental cost or through mutual exchange of traffic without explicit payment.
- *Resale.* Requires all ILECs and CLECs to permit resale of their telecommunications services without unreasonable restrictions or conditions. In addition, ILECs are required to offer wholesale versions of all retail services to other telecommunications carriers for resale at discounted rates, based on the costs avoided by the ILEC in the wholesale offering.
- *Interconnection.* Requires all ILECs and CLECs to permit their competitors to interconnect with their facilities. Requires all ILECs to permit interconnection at any technically feasible point within their networks, on nondiscriminatory terms and at prices based on cost (which may include a reasonable profit). At the option of the carrier seeking interconnection, colocation of the requesting carrier's equipment in an ILEC's premises must be offered, except where the ILEC can demonstrate space limitations or other technical impediments to colocation.
- *Unbundled Access.* Requires all ILECs to provide nondiscriminatory access to specified unbundled network elements (including certain network facilities, equipment, features, functions, and capabilities) at any technically feasible point within their networks, on nondiscriminatory terms and at prices based on cost (which may include a reasonable profit).

- *Number Portability.* Requires all ILECs and CLECs to permit, to the extent technically feasible, users of telecommunications services to retain existing telephone numbers without impairment of quality, reliability or convenience when switching from one telecommunications carrier to another.
- *Dialing Parity.* Requires all ILECs and CLECs to provide “1+” equal access to competing providers of telephone exchange service and toll service, and to provide nondiscriminatory access to telephone numbers, operator services, directory assistance, and directory listing, with no unreasonable dialing delays.
- *Access to Rights-of-Way.* Requires all ILECs and CLECs to permit competing carriers access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way at regulated prices.

ILECs are required to negotiate in good faith with carriers requesting any or all of the above arrangements. If the negotiating carriers cannot reach agreement within a prescribed time, either carrier may request binding arbitration of the disputed issues by the state regulatory commission. Even when an agreement has not been reached, ILECs remain subject to interconnection obligations established by the FCC and state telecommunications regulatory commissions.

In August 1996, the FCC released a decision (the “Interconnection Decision”) establishing rules implementing the above-listed requirements and providing guidelines for review of interconnection agreements by state public utility commissions. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit (the “Eighth Circuit”) vacated certain portions of the Interconnection Decision. On January 25, 1999, the Supreme Court reversed the Eighth Circuit with respect to the FCC’s jurisdiction to issue regulations governing local interconnection pricing (including regulations governing reciprocal compensation). The Supreme Court also found that the FCC had authority to promulgate a “pick and choose” rule and upheld most of the FCC’s rules governing access to unbundled network elements. The Supreme Court, however, remanded to the FCC the standard by which the FCC identified the network elements that must be made available on an unbundled basis.

On November 5, 1999, the FCC released an order largely retaining its list of unbundled network elements but eliminating the requirement that ILECs provide unbundled access to local switching for customers with four or more lines in the densest portion of the top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and the requirement to unbundle operator services and directory assistance.

The Eighth Circuit decisions and their recent reversal by the Supreme Court continue to cause uncertainty about the rules governing the pricing, terms and conditions of interconnection agreements. The Supreme Court’s action in particular may require or trigger the renegotiation of existing agreements. Although state public utilities commissions have continued to conduct arbitrations, and to implement and enforce interconnection agreements during the pendency of the Eighth Circuit proceedings, the Supreme Court’s recent ruling and further proceedings on remand (either at the Eighth Circuit or the FCC) may affect the scope of state commissions’ authority to conduct such proceedings or to implement or enforce interconnection agreements. They could also result in new or additional rules being promulgated by the FCC. Given the general uncertainty surrounding the effect of the Eighth Circuit decisions and the recent decision of the Supreme Court reversing them, the Company may not be able to continue to obtain or enforce interconnection terms that are acceptable to it or that are consistent with its business plans.

The Telecom Act also codifies the ILECs’ equal access and nondiscrimination obligations and preempts inconsistent state regulation. The Telecom Act contains special provisions that modify previous court decrees that prevented RBOCs from providing long distance services and engaging in telecommunications equipment manufacturing. These provisions permit a RBOC to enter the long distance market in its traditional service area if it satisfies several procedural and substantive requirements, including obtaining FCC approval upon a showing that the RBOC has entered into interconnection agreements (or, under some circumstances, has offered to enter into such agreements) in those states in which it seeks long distance relief, the interconnection agreements satisfy a 14-point “checklist” of competitive requirements, and the FCC is satisfied that the RBOC’s entry into long distance markets is in the public interest. Recently, the FCC approved Bell Atlantic’s

petition to offer long distance service in New York. SBC has filed an application to conduct such service in Texas. The Telecom Act permitted the RBOCs to enter the out-of-region long distance market immediately upon its enactment.

In October 1996, the FCC adopted an order in which it eliminated the requirement that non-dominant carriers such as the Company maintain tariffs on file with the FCC for domestic interstate services. This order applies to all non-dominant interstate carriers, including AT&T. The order does not apply to the RBOCs or other local exchange providers. The FCC order was issued pursuant to authority granted to the FCC in the Telecom Act to “forbear” from regulating any telecommunications services provider if the FCC determines that the public interest will be served. On February 13, 1997, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit stayed the implementation of the FCC order pending its review of the order on the merits. Currently, that temporary stay remains in effect.

If the stay is lifted and the FCC order becomes effective, telecommunications carriers such as the Company will no longer be able to rely on the filing of tariffs with the FCC as a means of providing notice to customers of prices, terms and conditions on which they offer their interstate services. The obligation to provide non-discriminatory, just and reasonable prices remains unchanged under the Communications Act of 1934. While tariffs provided a means of providing notice of prices, terms and conditions, the Company intends to rely primarily on its sales force and direct marketing to provide such information to its customers.

The Company’s costs of providing long distance services, as well as its revenues from providing local services, will both be affected by changes in the “access charge” rates imposed by ILECs on long distance carriers for origination and termination of calls over local facilities. The FCC has made major changes in the interstate access charge structure. In a December 24, 1996 order, the FCC removed restrictions on ILECs’ ability to lower access prices and relaxed the regulation of new switched access services in those markets where there are other providers of access services. On August 5, 1999 the FCC adopted an order granting price cap LECs additional pricing flexibility, implementing certain access charge reforms and seeking comments on others. The order provides certain immediate regulatory relief to price cap carriers and sets a framework of “triggers” to provide those companies with greater pricing flexibility to set interstate access rates as competition increases. The order also initiated a rulemaking to determine whether the FCC should regulate the access charges of CLECs. If this increased pricing flexibility is not effectively monitored by federal regulators, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s ability to price its interstate access services competitively. A May 16, 1997 order substantially increased the amounts that ILECs subject to the FCC’s price cap rules (“price cap LECs”) recover through monthly flat-rate charges and substantially decreased the amounts that these LECs recover through traffic sensitive (per-minute) access charges. Several parties appealed the May 16th order. On August 19, 1998, the Eighth Circuit upheld the FCC’s access charge reform rules.

Beginning in June 1997, every RBOC advised CLECs that they did not consider calls in the same local calling area from their customers to CLEC customers, who are ISPs, to be local calls under the interconnection agreements between the RBOCs and the CLECs. The RBOCs claim that these calls are exchange access calls for which exchange access charges would be owed. The RBOCs claimed, however, that the FCC exempted these calls from access charges so that no compensation is owed to the CLECs for transporting and terminating such calls. As a result, the RBOCs threatened to withhold, and in many cases did withhold, reciprocal compensation for the transport and termination of such calls. To date, thirty-six state commissions have ruled on this issue in the context of state commission arbitration proceedings or enforcement proceedings. In thirty-three states, to date, the state commission has determined that reciprocal compensation is owed for such calls. Several of these cases are presently on appeal. Reviewing courts have upheld the state commissions in eight decisions rendered to date on appeal. Appeals from these decisions are pending in the Fourth and Fifth Circuits and the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeal for the District of Columbia. The Seventh Circuit upheld the Illinois Commerce Commission decision on June 18, 1999. On February 25, 1999, the FCC issued a Declaratory Ruling on the issue of inter-carrier compensation for calls bound to ISPs. The FCC ruled that the calls are largely jurisdictionally interstate calls, not local calls. The FCC, however, determined that this issue was not dispositive of whether inter-carrier compensation is owed. The FCC noted a number of factors which would

allow the state commissions to leave their decisions requiring the payment of compensation undisturbed. The Company cannot predict the effect of the FCC's ruling on existing state decisions, or the outcome of pending appeals or of additional pending cases. The Ninth Circuit dismissed an appeal of a Washington decision on the ground that it constituted a collateral attack on the FCC's ruling. The FCC also issued proposed rules to address inter-carrier compensation in the future.

The Company recently entered into an agreement with Bell Atlantic which establishes rates for transmission of local and Internet bound traffic.

The FCC has to date treated ISPs as "enhanced service providers," exempt from federal and state regulations governing common carriers, including the obligation to pay access charges and contribute to the universal service fund. Nevertheless, regulations governing disclosure of confidential communications, copyright, excise tax, and other requirements may apply to the Company's provision of Internet access services. The Company cannot predict the likelihood that state, federal or foreign governments will impose additional regulation on the Company's Internet business, nor can it predict the impact that future regulation will have on the Company's operations.

In December 1996, the FCC initiated a Notice of Inquiry regarding whether to impose regulations or surcharges upon providers of Internet access and information services (the "Internet NOI"). The Internet NOI sought public comment upon whether to impose or continue to forebear from regulation of Internet and other packet-switched network service providers. The Internet NOI specifically identifies Internet telephony as a subject for FCC consideration. On April 10, 1998, the FCC issued a Report to Congress on its implementation of the universal service provisions of the Telecom Act. In that Report, the FCC stated, among other things, that the provision of transmission capacity to ISPs constitutes the provision of telecommunications and is, therefore, subject to common carrier regulations. The FCC indicated that it would reexamine its policy of not requiring an ISP to contribute to the universal service mechanisms when the ISP provides its own transmission facilities and engages in data transport over those facilities in order to provide an information service. Any such contribution by a facilities based ISP would be related to the ISP's provision of the underlying telecommunications services. In the Report, the FCC also indicated that it would examine the question of whether certain forms of "phone-to-phone Internet Protocol telephony" are information services or telecommunications services. It noted that the FCC did not have an adequate record on which to make any definitive pronouncements on that issue at this time, but that the record the FCC had reviewed suggests that certain forms of phone-to-phone Internet Protocol telephony appear to have similar functionality to non-Internet Protocol telecommunications services and lack the characteristics that would render them information services. If the FCC were to determine that certain Internet Protocol telephony services are subject to FCC regulations as telecommunications services, the FCC noted it may find it reasonable that the ISPs pay access charges and make universal service contributions similar to non-Internet Protocol based telecommunications service providers. The FCC also noted that other forms of Internet Protocol telephony appear to be information services. The Company cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings or other FCC proceedings that may effect the Company's operations or impose additional requirements, regulations or charges upon the Company's provision of Internet access services.

On May 8, 1997, the FCC issued an order establishing a significantly expanded federal universal service subsidy regime. For example, the FCC established new universal service funds to support telecommunications and information services provided to qualifying schools and libraries (with an annual cap of \$2.25 billion) and to rural health care providers (with an annual cap of \$400 million). The FCC also expanded the federal subsidies for local exchange telephone services provided to low-income consumers and recently doubled the size of the high cost fund for non-rural LECs. Providers of interstate telecommunications service, such as the Company, as well as certain other entities, must pay for these programs. The Company's contribution to these universal service funds will be based on its telecommunications service end-user revenues. The extent to which the Company's services are viewed as telecommunications services or as information services will impact the amount of the Company's contributions, if any. As indicated in the preceding paragraph, that issue has not been resolved. Currently, the FCC assesses such payments on the basis of a provider's revenue for the previous year. The Company is currently unable to quantify the amount of subsidy payments that it will be required to make and the effect that these required payments will have on its financial condition because of uncertainties concerning the size of the universal fund and uncertainties concerning the classification of its services. The

Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals recently upheld the FCC in most respects, but rejected the FCC's effort to base contributions on intrastate revenues. The FCC's universal service program may also be altered as a result of the agency's reconsideration of its policies, or by future Congressional action.

The FCC recently adopted new rules designed to make it easier and less expensive for CLECs to obtain colocation at ILEC central offices by, among other things, restricting the ILEC's ability to prevent certain types of equipment from being colocated and requiring ILECs to offer alternative colocation arrangements which will be less costly.

On November 18, 1999, the FCC adopted a new order requiring ILECs to provide line sharing, which will allow CLECs to offer data services over the same line the consumer uses for voice services without the CLECs being required to offer the voice services. State commissions have been authorized to establish the prices to the CLECs for such services. The decision has been appealed.

State Regulation

The Telecom Act is intended to increase competition in the telecommunications industry, especially in the local exchange market. With respect to local services, ILECs are required to allow interconnection to their networks and to provide unbundled access to network facilities, as well as a number of other procompetitive measures. Because the implementation of the Telecom Act is subject to numerous state rulemaking proceedings on these issues, it is currently difficult to predict how quickly full competition for local services, including local dial tone, will be introduced.

State regulatory agencies have jurisdiction when Company facilities and services are used to provide intrastate services. A portion of the Company's traffic may be classified as intrastate and therefore subject to state regulation. The Company expects that it will offer more intrastate services (including intrastate switched services) as its business and product lines expand. To provide intrastate services, the Company generally must obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the state regulatory agency and comply with state requirements for telecommunications utilities, including state tariffing requirements. The Company currently is authorized to provide telecommunications services in all fifty states and the District of Columbia, other than Alaska.

The Company has a pending application for authority to provide telecommunications services in Alaska. In addition, the Company has filed an application with the California Public Utilities Commission to expand the Company's network within that state. While approval of the application is expected by mid-2000, the Company cannot predict how quickly the Commission will act and whether any such delays will affect its ability to complete the network.

States also often require prior approvals or notifications for certain transfers of assets, customers or ownership of certificated carriers and for issuances by certified carriers of equity or debt.

Local Regulation

The Company's networks will be subject to numerous local regulations such as building codes and licensing. Such regulations vary on a city-by-city, county-by-county and state-by-state basis. To install its own fiber optic transmission facilities, the Company will need to obtain rights-of-way over privately and publicly owned land. Rights-of-way that are not already secured may not be available to the Company on economically reasonable or advantageous terms.

Canadian Regulation

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (the "CRTC") generally regulates long distance telecommunications services in Canada. Regulatory developments over the past several years

have terminated the historic monopolies of the regional telephone companies, bringing significant competition to this industry for both domestic and international long distance services, but also lessening regulation of domestic long distance companies. Resellers, which, as well as facilities-based carriers, now have interconnection rights, but which are not obligated to file tariffs, may not only provide transborder services to the U.S. by reselling the services provided by the regional companies and other entities but also may resell the services of the former monopoly international carrier, Teleglobe Canada (“Teleglobe”), including offering international switched services provisioned over leased lines. Although the CRTC formerly restricted the practice of “switched hubbing” over leased lines through intermediate countries to or from a third country, the CRTC recently lifted this restriction. The Teleglobe monopoly on international services and submarine cable landing rights terminated as of October 1, 1998, although the provision of Canadian international transmission facilities-based services remains restricted to “Canadian carriers” with majority ownership by Canadians. Ownership of non-international transmission facilities are limited to Canadian carriers but the Company can own international submarine cables landing in Canada. The Company cannot, under current or foreseen law, enter the Canadian market as a provider of transmission facilities-based domestic services. Recent CRTC rulings address issues such as the framework for international contribution charges payable to the local exchange carriers to offset some of the capital and operating costs of the provision of switched local access services of the incumbent regional telephone companies, in their capacity as ILECs, and the new entrant CLECs.

While competition is permitted in virtually all other Canadian telecommunications market segments, the Company believes that the regional companies continue to retain a substantial majority of the local and calling card markets. Beginning in May 1997, the CRTC released a number of decisions opening to competition the Canadian local telecommunications services market, which decisions were made applicable in the territories of all of the regional telephone companies except SaskTel (although Saskatchewan has subsequently allowed local service competition in that province). As a result, networks operated by CLECs may now be interconnected with the networks of the ILECs. Transmission facilities-based CLECs are subject to the same majority Canadian ownership “Canadian carrier” requirements as transmission facilities-based long distance carriers. CLECs have the same status as ILECs, but they do not have universal service or customer tariff-filing obligations. CLECs are subject to certain consumer protection safeguards and other CRTC regulatory oversight requirements. CLECs must file interconnection tariffs for services to interexchange service providers and wireless service providers. Certain ILEC services must be provided to CLECs on an unbundled basis and subject to mandatory pricing, including central office codes, subscriber listings, and local loops in small urban and rural areas. For a five-year period, certain other important CLEC services must be provided on an unbundled basis at mandated prices, notably unbundled local loops in large, urban areas. ILECs, which, unlike CLECs, remained fully regulated, will be subject to price cap regulation in respect of their utility services for an initial four-year period beginning May 1, 1997, and these services must not be priced below cost. Interexchange contribution payments are now pooled and distributed among ILECs and CLECs according to a formula based on their respective proportions of residential lines, with no explicit contribution payable from local business exchange or directory revenues. CLECs must pay an annual telecommunications fee based on their proportion of total CLEC operating revenues. All bundled and unbundled local services (including residential lines and other bulk services) may now be resold, but ILECs need not provide these services to resellers at wholesale prices. Transmission facilities-based local and long distance carriers (but not resellers) are entitled to collocate equipment in ILEC central offices pursuant to terms and conditions of tariffs and intercarrier agreements. Certain local competition issues are still to be resolved. The CRTC has ruled that resellers cannot be classified as CLECs, and thus are not entitled to CLEC interconnection terms and conditions.

The Company’s Other Businesses

The Company’s other businesses include its investment in the C-TEC Companies (as defined), coal mining, the SR91 Tollroad (as defined) and certain other assets. In 1998, the Company completed the sale of its interests in United Infrastructure Company, MidAmerican and Kiewit Investment Management Corp.

C-TEC Companies

On September 30, 1997, C-TEC completed a tax-free restructuring, which divided C-TEC into three public companies (the “C-TEC Companies”): C-TEC, which changed its name to Commonwealth Telephone, RCN and Cable Michigan. The Company’s interests in the C-TEC Companies are held through a holding company (the “C-TEC Holding Company”). The Company owns 90% of the common stock of the C-TEC Holding Company, and preferred stock of the C-TEC Holding Company with a liquidation value of approximately \$499 million as of December 31, 1999. The remaining 10% of the common stock of the C-TEC Holding Company is held by David C. McCourt, a director of the Company who was formerly the Chairman of C-TEC. In the event of a liquidation of the C-TEC Holding Company, the Company would first receive the liquidation value of the preferred stock. Any excess of the value of the C-TEC Holding Company above the liquidation value of the preferred stock would be split according to the ownership of the common stock.

Commonwealth Telephone. Commonwealth Telephone is a Pennsylvania public utility providing local telephone service to a 19-county, 5,191 square mile service territory in Pennsylvania. Commonwealth Telephone services approximately 291,000 main access lines. Commonwealth Telephone also provides network access and long distance services to IXCs. Commonwealth Telephone’s business customer base is diverse in size as well as industry, with very little concentration. A subsidiary, Commonwealth Communications Inc. provides telecommunications engineering and technical services to large corporate clients, hospitals and universities in the northeastern United States. Another subsidiary, Commonwealth Long Distance operates principally in Pennsylvania, providing switched services and resale of several types of services, using the networks of several long distance providers on a wholesale basis. As of December 31, 1999, the C-TEC Holding Company owned approximately 47.9% of the outstanding common stock of Commonwealth Telephone.

On October 23, 1998, Commonwealth Telephone completed a rights offering of 3.7 million shares of its common stock. In the offering, Level 3 exercised all rights it received and purchased approximately 1.8 million additional shares of Commonwealth Telephone common stock for an aggregate subscription price of \$37.7 million.

RCN. RCN is a full service provider of local, long distance, Internet and cable television services primarily to residential users in densely populated areas in the Northeast. RCN operates as a competitive telecommunications service provider in New York City and Boston. RCN also owns cable television operations in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; a 40% interest in Megacable, S.A. de C.V., Mexico’s second largest cable television operator; and has long distance operations (other than the operations in certain areas of Pennsylvania). RCN is developing advanced fiber optic networks to provide a wide range of telecommunications services, including local and long distance telephone, video programming and data services (including high speed Internet access), primarily to residential customers in selected markets in the Boston to Washington, D.C. and San Francisco to San Diego corridors. During the first quarter of 1998, RCN acquired Ultrahnet Communications, Inc. and Erols Internet, Inc., two ISPs with operations in the Boston to Washington, D.C. corridor. As of December 31, 1999, the C-TEC Holding Company owned approximately 34.5% of the outstanding common stock of RCN.

Cable Michigan. Cable Michigan was a cable television operator in the State of Michigan which, as of December 31, 1997, served approximately 204,000 subscribers including approximately 39,400 subscribers served by Mercom. Clustered primarily around the Michigan communities of Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Lapeer and Monroe (Mercom), Cable Michigan’s systems serve a total of approximately 400 municipalities in suburban markets and small towns. On June 4, 1998, Cable Michigan announced that it had agreed to be acquired by Avalon Cable. Level 3 received approximately \$129 million in cash when the transaction closed on November 6, 1998.

Coal Mining

The Company is engaged in coal mining through its subsidiary, KCP, Inc. (“KCP”). KCP has a 50% interest in three mines, which are operated by a subsidiary of Peter Kiewit Sons’, Inc. (“New PKS”). Decker

Coal Company (“Decker”) is a joint venture with Western Minerals, Inc., a subsidiary of The RTZ Corporation PLC. Black Butte Coal Company (“Black Butte”) is a joint venture with Bitter Creek Coal Company, a subsidiary of Union Pacific Resources Group Inc. Walnut Creek Mining Company (“Walnut Creek”) is a general partnership with Phillips Coal Company, a subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company. The Decker mine is located in southeastern Montana, the Black Butte mine is in southwestern Wyoming, and the Walnut Creek mine is in east-central Texas. The coal mines use the surface mining method. For a discussion of certain risks associated with the coal mining business, see “Risk Factors—Environmental liabilities from our historical operations could be material,” “—Significant future declines in cash flow from coal operations” and “—Potential liabilities and claims arising from our coal operations could be significant.”

The coal produced from the KCP mines is sold primarily to electric utilities, which burn coal in order to produce steam to generate electricity. Approximately 95% of sales are made under long-term contracts, and the remainder are made on the spot market. Approximately 75%, 77% and 79% of KCP’s revenues in 1999, 1998 and 1997 respectively, were derived from long-term contracts with Commonwealth Edison Company (with Decker and Black Butte) and The Detroit Edison Company (with Decker). The primary customer of Walnut Creek is the Texas-New Mexico Power Company (“TNP”). KCP also has other sales commitments, including those with Sierra Pacific, Idaho Power, Solvay Minerals, Pacific Power & Light, Minnesota Power, and Mississippi Power, that provide for the delivery of approximately 13 million tons through 2005. The level of cash flows generated in recent periods by the Company’s coal operations will not continue after the year 2000 because the delivery requirements under the Company’s current long-term contracts decline significantly.

Under a mine management agreement, KCP pays a subsidiary of New PKS an annual fee equal to 30% of KCP’s adjusted operating income. The fee for 1999 was \$33 million.

The coal industry is highly competitive. KCP competes not only with other domestic and foreign coal suppliers, some of whom are larger and have greater capital resources than KCP, but also with alternative methods of generating electricity and alternative energy sources. In 1997, KCP’s production represented 1.4% of total U.S. coal production. Demand for KCP’s coal is affected by economic, political and regulatory factors. For example, recent “clean air” laws may stimulate demand for low sulfur coal. KCP’s western coal reserves generally have a low sulfur content (less than one percent) and are currently useful principally as fuel for coal-fired, steam-electric generating units.

KCP’s sales of its western coal, like sales by other western coal producers, typically provide for delivery to customers at the mine. A significant portion of the customer’s delivered cost of coal is attributable to transportation costs. Most of the coal sold from KCP’s western mines is currently shipped by rail to utilities outside Montana and Wyoming. The Decker and Black Butte mines are each served by a single railroad. Many of their western coal competitors are served by two railroads and such competitors’ customers often benefit from lower transportation costs because of competition between railroads for coal hauling business. Other western coal producers, particularly those in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming, have lower stripping ratios (that is, the amount of overburden that must be removed in proportion to the amount of minable coal) than the Black Butte and Decker mines, often resulting in lower comparative costs of production. As a result, KCP’s production costs per ton of coal at the Black Butte and Decker mines can be as much as four and five times greater than production costs of certain competitors. KCP’s production cost disadvantage has contributed to its agreement to amend its long-term contract with Commonwealth Edison Company to provide for delivery of coal from alternate source mines rather than from Black Butte. Because of these cost disadvantages, KCP does not expect that it will be able to enter into long-term coal purchase contracts for Black Butte and Decker production as the current long-term contracts expire. In addition, these cost disadvantages may adversely affect KCP’s ability to compete for spot sales in the future.

The Company is required to comply with various federal, state and local laws and regulations concerning protection of the environment. KCP’s share of land reclamation expenses for the year ended December 31, 1999 was approximately \$7 million. KCP’s share of accrued estimated reclamation costs was \$100 million at December 31, 1999. The Company did not make significant capital expenditures for environmental compliance

with respect to the coal business in 1999. The Company believes its compliance with environmental protection and land restoration laws will not affect its competitive position since its competitors in the mining industry are similarly affected by such laws. However, failure to comply with environmental protection and land restoration laws, or actual reclamation costs in excess of the Company's accruals, could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

SR91 Tollroad

The Company has invested \$12.9 million for a 65% equity interest and lent \$6.4 million to California Private Transportation Company L.P. ("CPTC"), which developed, financed, and currently operates the 91 Express Lanes, a ten mile, four-lane tollroad in Orange County, California (the "SR91 Tollroad"). The fully automated highway uses an electronic toll collection system and variable pricing to adjust tolls to demand. Capital costs at completion were \$130 million, \$110 million of which was funded with debt that was not guaranteed by Level 3. However, certain defaults by Level 3 on its outstanding debt and certain judgments against Level 3 can result in default under this debt of CPTC. Revenue collected over the 35-year franchise period is used for operating expenses, debt repayment, and profit distributions. The SR91 Tollroad opened in December 1995 and achieved operating break-even in 1996. Approximately 93,900 customers have registered to use the tollroad as of December 31, 1999, and weekday volumes typically exceed 21,600 vehicles per day during December 1999.

Legal Proceedings

In August 1999, the Company was named as a defendant in *Schweizer vs. Level 3 Communications, Inc., et al.*, a purported national class action, filed in the District Court, County of Boulder, State of Colorado which involves the Company's right to install its fiber optic cable network in easements and right-of-ways crossing the plaintiffs' land. In general, the Company obtained the rights to construct its network from railroads, utilities, and others, and is installing its network along the rights-of-way so granted. Plaintiffs in the purported class action assert that they are the owners of lands over which the Company's fiber optic cable network passes, and that the railroads, utilities, and others who granted the Company the right to construct and maintain its network did not have the legal ability to do so. The action purports to be on behalf of a national class of owners of land over which the Company's network passes or will pass. The complaint seeks damages on theories of trespass, unjust enrichment and slander of title and property, as well as punitive damages. Although the Company is not aware of any additional similar claims, the Company may in the future receive claims and demands related to rights-of-way issues similar to the issues in the *Schweizer* litigation that may be based on similar or different legal theories. Although it is too early for the Company to reach a conclusion as to the ultimate outcome of this litigation, management believes that the Company has substantial defenses to the claims asserted in the *Schweizer* action (and any similar claims which may be named in the future), and intends to defend them vigorously.

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to many other legal proceedings. Management believes that any resulting liabilities for these legal proceedings, beyond amounts reserved, will not materially affect the Company's financial condition, future results of operations, or future cash flows.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

Set forth below is information as of February 1, 2000 about each director and each executive officer of the Company. The executive officers of the Company have been determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Walter Scott, Jr.	68	Chairman of the Board
James Q. Crowe	50	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
R. Douglas Bradbury	49	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Vice Chairman of the Board
Kevin J. O'Hara	39	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Colin V.K. Williams	60	Executive Vice President
Stephen C. Liddell	38	Group Vice President
Kathleen A. Perone	46	Group Vice President
Gail P. Smith	40	Group Vice President
Philip B. Fletcher	66	Director
William L. Grewcock	74	Director
Richard R. Jaros	48	Director
Robert E. Julian	60	Director
David C. McCourt	43	Director
Kenneth E. Stinson	57	Director
Michael B. Yanney	66	Director

Other Management

Set forth below is information as of February 1, 2000, about the following members of senior management of the Company.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Jimmy D. Byrd	39	President and Chief Executive Officer of PK SIS
Linda J. Adams	43	Group Vice President
Daniel P. Caruso	36	Group Vice President
Sureel A. Choksi	27	Group Vice President and Treasurer
Donald H. Gips	40	Group Vice President
Joseph M. Howell, III	53	Group Vice President
Michael D. Jones	42	Group Vice President
Thomas C. Stortz	48	Group Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Ronald J. Vidal	39	Group Vice President
John F. Waters, Jr.	34	Group Vice President

Walter Scott, Jr. has been the Chairman of the Board of the Company since September 1979, and a director of the Company since April 1964. Mr. Scott has been Chairman Emeritus of New PKS since the split-off. Mr. Scott is also a director of New PKS, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., Burlington Resources Inc., MidAmerican, ConAgra, Inc., Commonwealth Telephone, RCN and Valmont Industries, Inc.

James Q. Crowe has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since August 1997, and a director of the Company since June 1993. Mr. Crowe was President and Chief Executive Officer of MFS from June 1993 to June 1997. Mr. Crowe also served as Chairman of the Board of WorldCom from January 1997 until July 1997, and as Chairman of the Board of MFS from 1992 through 1996. Mr. Crowe is presently a director of New PKS, Commonwealth Telephone, RCN and InaCom Communications, Inc.

R. Douglas Bradbury has been Vice Chairman of the Board since February 2000, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company since August 1997, and a director of the Company since March 1998. Mr. Bradbury served as Chief Financial Officer of MFS from 1992 to 1996, Senior Vice President of MFS from 1992 to 1995, and Executive Vice President of MFS from 1995 to 1996.

Kevin J. O'Hara has been Executive Vice President of the Company since August 1997, and Chief Operating Officer of the Company since March 1998. Prior to that, Mr. O'Hara served as President and Chief

Executive Officer of MFS Global Network Services, Inc. from 1995 to 1997, and as Senior Vice President of MFS and President of MFS Development, Inc. from October 1992 to August 1995. From 1990 to 1992, he was a Vice President of MFS Telecom, Inc. (“MFS Telecom”).

Colin V.K. Williams has been Executive Vice President of the Company since July 1998 and President of Level 3 International, Inc. since July 1998. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Williams was Chairman of WorldCom International, Inc., where he was responsible for the international communications business and the development and operation of WorldCom’s fiber networks overseas. In 1993 Mr. Williams initiated and built the international operations of MFS. Prior to joining MFS, Mr. Williams was Corporate Director, Business Development at British Telecom from 1988 until 1992.

Stephen C. Liddell has been the Group Vice President of the Company since February 1, 2000. Mr Liddell is responsible for the Company’s Asian operations. Prior to that, Mr. Liddell was Senior Vice President of the Company from May 1999 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Liddell was President, Asia-Pacific Region at MCI-WorldCom from January 1996 to April 1999 and was Vice President and General Manager, International Networks at MFS Communications from July 1994 to January 1996. Mr. Liddell was Commercial Director and Director of Planning and Business Development at Syncordia (British Telecom) from November 1991 to July 1994 and Business Development Executive at British Telecom from April 1989 to November 1991.

Kathleen A. Perone has been Group Vice President of the Company since February 1, 2000. Ms. Perone is responsible for the Company’s North American operations. Prior to that, Ms. Perone was Vice President, Sales of the Company from 1998 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Ms. Perone was President, Global Services and Telecom East, of MFS/WorldCom, from 1990 to 1998 and Vice President, National Accounts at Cable & Wireless from 1989 to 1990.

Gail P. Smith has been Group Vice President of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Ms. Smith served as Senior Vice President, International Sales and Marketing of the Company from December 1998 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Ms. Smith was Vice President and General Manager of WorldCom International Networks from November 1994 to July 1997 and European Marketing Director during the start-up phase of MFS International.

Philip B. Fletcher has been a director of the Company since February 1999. Mr. Fletcher was Chairman of the Board of ConAgra, Inc. from May 1993 until September 1998. Mr. Fletcher was Chief Executive Officer of ConAgra, Inc. from September 1992 to September 1997. Mr. Fletcher is a director of ConAgra, Inc. and chairman of its executive committee.

William L. Grewcock has been a director of the Company since January 1968. Prior to the split-off, Mr. Grewcock was Vice Chairman of the Company for more than five years. He is presently a director of New PKS.

Richard R. Jaros has been a director of the Company since June 1993 and served as President of the Company from 1996 to 1997. Mr. Jaros served as Executive Vice President of the Company from 1993 to 1996 and Chief Financial Officer of the Company from 1995 to 1996. He also served as President and Chief Operating Officer of CalEnergy from 1992 to 1993, and is presently a director of MidAmerican, Commonwealth Telephone, RCN and Homeservices.com, Inc.

Robert E. Julian has been a director of the Company since March 31, 1998. Mr. Julian has also been Chairman of the Board of PKSIS since 1995. From 1992 to 1995 Mr. Julian served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

David C. McCourt has been a director of the Company since March 31, 1998. Mr. McCourt has also served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Commonwealth Telephone and RCN since October 1997. From 1993 to 1997 Mr. McCourt served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of C-TEC.

Kenneth E. Stinson has been a director of the Company since January 1987. Mr. Stinson has been Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of New PKS since the Split-Off. Prior to the Split-Off, Mr. Stinson was Executive Vice President of the Company for more than the last five years. Mr. Stinson is also a director of ConAgra, Inc. and Valmont Industries, Inc.

Michael B. Yanney has been a director of the Company since March 31, 1998. He has served as Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of America First Companies L.L.C. for more than the last five years. Mr. Yanney is also a director of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation, RCN, Forest Oil Corporation and Mid-America Apartment Communities, Inc.

Jimmy D. Byrd has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of PKSIS since March 1999. Mr. Byrd was President and General Manager of the New South Wales Office of Corporate Express, Inc. and Chief Information Officer of Corporate Express, Inc. Australia/New Zealand from 1997 to 1999. From 1993 to 1997 he was Vice President and CIO for Temple-Inland, Inc., was a National Sales Manager for Visual Information Technologies from 1990 to 1993 and was an Advisory Marketing Representative for IBM from 1982 to 1990.

Linda J. Adams has been Group Vice President Human Resources of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Ms. Adams was Vice President Human Resources of the Company from November 1998 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Ms. Adams was initially Vice President of Human Resources Rent-A-Center, a subsidiary of Thorn Americas, Inc., and then Senior Vice President of Human Resources for Thorn Americas, Inc. from August 1995 until August 1998. Prior to that, Ms. Adams was Vice President of Worldwide Compensation & Benefits for PepsiCo, Inc. from August 1994 to August 1995.

Daniel P. Caruso has been Group Vice President Global Customer Operations of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Caruso served as Senior Vice President, Network Services of the Company from October 1997 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Caruso was Senior Vice President, Local Service Delivery of WorldCom from December 1992 to September 1997 and was a member of the senior management of Ameritech from June 1986 to November 1992.

Sureel A. Choksi has been Group Vice President Corporate Development and Treasurer of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Choksi served as Vice President and Treasurer of the Company from January 1999 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Choksi was a Director of Finance at the Company from 1997 to 1998, an Associate at TeleSoft Management, LLC in 1997 and an Analyst at Gleacher Natwest from 1995 to 1997.

Donald H. Gips has been Group Vice President Sales and Marketing of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Gips served as Senior Vice President, Corporate Development of the Company from November 1998 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Gips served in the White House as Chief Domestic Policy Advisor to Vice President Gore from April 1997 to April 1998. Before working at the White House, Mr. Gips was at the Federal Communications Commission as the International Bureau Chief and Director of Strategic Policy from January 1994 to April 1997. Prior to his government service, Mr. Gips was a management consultant at McKinsey and Company.

Joseph M. Howell, III has been Group Vice President Corporate Marketing of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Howell served as Senior Vice President, Corporate Marketing of the Company from October 1997 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Howell was Senior Vice President of MFS/WorldCom from 1993 to 1997.

Michael D. Jones has served as Group Vice President and Chief Information Officer of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Jones served as Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of the Company from December 1998 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Jones was Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Corporate Express, Inc. from May 1994 to May 1998.

Thomas C. Stortz has been Group Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Stortz served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Company from September 1998 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, he served as Vice President and General Counsel of Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. and Kiewit Construction Group, Inc. from April 1991 to September 1998. He has served as a director of Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc., RCN, C-TEC, Kiewit Diversified Group Inc. and CCL Industries, Inc.

Ronald J. Vidal has been Group Vice President New Ventures and Investor Relations of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Vidal served as Senior Vice President, New Ventures of the Company from October 1997 to February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Vidal was a Vice President of MFS/WorldCom from September 1992 to October 1997. Mr. Vidal joined the Company in construction project management in July 1983.

John F. Waters, Jr. has been Group Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of the Company since February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Waters was Vice President, Engineering of the Company from November 1997 until February 1, 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Waters was an executive staff member of MCI Communications from 1994 to November 1997.

The Board is divided into three classes, designated Class I, Class II and Class III, each class consisting, as nearly as may be possible, of one-third of the total number of directors constituting the Board. The Class I Directors consist of Walter Scott, Jr., James Q. Crowe and Philip B. Fletcher; the Class II Directors consist of William L. Grewcock, Richard R. Jaros, Robert E. Julian and David C. McCourt; and the Class III Directors consist of R. Douglas Bradbury, Kenneth E. Stinson and Michael B. Yanney. There is one vacancy among the Class I Directors. The term of the Class I Directors will terminate on the date of the 2001 annual meeting of stockholders; the term of the Class II Directors will terminate on the date of the 2002 annual meeting of stockholders; and the term of the Class III Directors will terminate on the date of the 2000 annual meeting of stockholders. At each annual meeting of stockholders, successors to the class of directors whose term expires at that annual meeting will be elected for three-year terms. The Company's officers are elected annually to serve until each successor is elected and qualified or until his death, resignation or removal.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock, as of February 1, 2000 and as adjusted to reflect the sale of shares in this offering (without giving effect to the underwriters' overallotment option), by the Company's directors, executive officers, and directors and executive officers as a group, and the only person known by the Company to beneficially own more than 5% of the outstanding common stock.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number of shares of common stock[†]</u>	<u>Percent of common stock beneficially owned</u>	
		<u>Before this offering is</u>	<u>After this offering is</u>
Walter Scott, Jr.(1)	33,333,958	9.8%	9.2%
James Q. Crowe(2)	11,006,382	3.2	3.0
R. Douglas Bradbury(3)	3,276,055	*	*
Kevin J. O'Hara(4)	1,977,025	*	*
Colin V.K. Williams	409,344	*	*
Michael D. Jones (5)	259,311	*	*
Philip B. Fletcher	5,000	*	*
William L. Grewcock(6)	11,530,166	3.4	3.2
Richard R. Jaros(7)	3,502,236	1.0	1.0
Robert E. Julian(8)	3,998,434	1.2	1.1
David C. McCourt(9)	119,738	*	*
Kenneth E. Stinson(10)	729,231	*	*
Michael B. Yanney(11)	105,314	*	*
Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (17 persons)(12)	70,724,099	20.6	19.4
Donald L. Sturm(13)	18,373,750	5.4	5.1

* Less than 1%.

† Included in this table are the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of Outperform Stock Options, which are exercisable within 60 days. The value of the Outperform Stock Options is dependent upon the extent to which the Company's common stock has outperformed the results of the S&P 500. The number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of an Outperform Stock Option has been calculated based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock on February 1, 2000. The number of shares issuable upon exercise of an Outperform Stock Option is therefore subject to changes in the extent to which the Company's common stock has outperformed the results of the S&P 500 and the Company's common stock closing price.

- (1) Includes 99,700 shares of common stock held by the Suzanne Scott Irrevocable Trust as to which Mr. Scott shares voting and investment powers and 383,502 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of \$25 million in principal amount of our 6% convertible subordinated notes that Mr. Scott holds.
- (2) In May 1999, Mr. Crowe announced that he had contributed 1,000,000 shares of common stock to a trust of which he is the sole beneficiary and that, beginning on May 10, 1999, the trust would sell 4,000 shares each trading day until all the shares held by the trust were sold. The information in the above table includes the remaining 292,000 shares of common stock held by that trust. Includes 386,768 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (3) Includes 500,000 shares of common stock subject to vested non-qualified stock options and 120,865 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (4) Includes 46,000 shares of common stock held by Kevin J. O'Hara Family LTD Partnership. Includes 250,000 shares of common stock subject to vested non-qualified stock options and 120,865 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (5) Includes 170,000 shares of common stock subject to vested non-qualified stock options and 84,606 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.

- (6) Includes 1,154,640 shares of common stock held by Grewcock Family Limited Partnership. Includes 351,230 shares of common stock held by the Bill & Berniece Grewcock Foundation as to which Mr. Grewcock shares voting and investment powers. Includes 4,738 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (7) Includes 370,000 shares of common stock held by the Jaros Family Limited Partnership. Includes 4,738 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options. Includes 1,351,500 shares of common stock subject to vested non-qualified stock options held by Mr. Jaros and 648,500 shares of common stock subject to vested non-qualified stock options held by a grantor trust, of which Mr. Jaros is the residual beneficiary.
- (8) Includes 4,854 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (9) Includes 4,738 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (10) Includes 4,738 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (11) Includes 4,854 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (12) Includes 771,971 shares of common stock subject to vested non-qualified stock options and 661,100 shares of common stock subject to vested Outperform Stock Options.
- (13) Mr. Sturm's business address is 3033 East First Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80206. Based solely on Mr. Sturm's Schedule 13D dated May 5, 1998, adjusted for a subsequent stock dividend, Mr. Sturm owns 15,610,310 shares of common stock, and has voting and investment power with respect to 2,613,440 shares held by trusts and partnerships established for family members and beneficially owns 150,000 shares as a member of the board of directors of the University of Denver.

CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

All share information has been adjusted to reflect the Company's 2-for-1 stock split, effected as a stock dividend in August 1998.

In connection with his retention as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr. Crowe entered into an engagement agreement (the "Engagement Agreement") with the Company. Under the Engagement Agreement, the Company acquired from Mr. Crowe, Mr. Bradbury and an additional individual, Broadband Capital Group, L.L.C., a company formed to develop investment opportunities, for a purchase price of \$68,523, the owners' cash investment in that company. Pursuant to the Engagement Agreement, the Company sold 10,000,000 shares of the Company's former Class D Diversified Group Convertible Exchangeable Common Stock, par value \$.0625 per share (the "Class D Stock") to Mr. Crowe and 2,500,000 shares of Class D Stock to Mr. Bradbury, in each case at \$5.425 per share. The Engagement Agreement also provided that the Company would make available for sale, from time to time prior to the consummation of the Split-off, to certain employees of the Company designated by Mr. Crowe in connection with the implementation of the Business Plan, up to an aggregate of 10,500,000 shares of Class D Stock.

During 1999, Mr. Crowe entered into an agreement for the period October 1999 to October 2000 to purchase personal use of the Company's aircraft. Mr. Crowe has agreed that the Company will charge him the cost to operate the aircraft as allowed by Part 91 of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration regulations for personal use of corporate aircraft. The Company expects that the amount to be paid by Mr. Crowe for the one-year period will be approximately \$100,000.

In October 1999, Mr. Crowe paid the Company an aggregate of \$74,905 for personal use of the Company's aircraft during the preceding 12 months. This payment was calculated based upon the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration regulations for this type of use as adjusted pursuant to Internal Revenue Service regulations.

In January 1999, the Company repurchased a portion of the stock of the C-TEC Holding Company held by David C. McCourt, a director of the Company, for a total purchase price of approximately \$5.6 million. Concurrently with this repurchase, a portion of the Company's interest in the C-TEC Holding Company was redeemed so that Mr. McCourt's percentage ownership of the outstanding C-TEC Holding Company common stock remains at 10%. The C-TEC Holding Company is Level 3's subsidiary, which holds Level 3's interests in both RCN and Commonwealth Telephone.

On September 30, 1999, a subsidiary of the Company entered into an agreement to purchase a 15% interest in a Falcon 900 aircraft from Elk Mountain Ventures, Inc., a company owned by Walter Scott, Jr., the Company's Chairman. The purchase price paid for the interest in the aircraft was \$2.7 million.

On July 1, 1998, the Company issued 187,706 shares of its common stock to Mr. Colin V.K. Williams, an Executive Vice President of the Company, in connection with the Company's acquisition of UltraLine (Bermuda) Limited, a company owned by Mr. Williams. The value of the transaction, based upon the trading price of its common stock on that date, was approximately \$5 million.

On June 18, 1998, Level 3 entered into a contract with Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. for the construction of Level 3's nearly 16,000 mile North American intercity network. Construction of the North American intercity network is currently expected to cost an estimated \$3 billion and be completed by the end of the year 2000. Level 3 has also entered into various other agreements with PKS including for construction activities relating to its local networks, gateway facilities and headquarters facility in Broomfield, Colorado. For the year ended December 31, 1999, the Company incurred the following expenses under these agreements to PKS: \$918 million relating to construction of intercity and local networks as well as gateway construction; \$102 million for construction of the Company's headquarters facility; and \$4 million for miscellaneous construction projects. PKS has the opportunity to earn a significant award fee with respect to the construction of the intercity network, the amount of which will be based on cost and speed of construction, quality, safety and program

management. The award fee will be determined by Level 3's assessment of PKS' performance in each of these areas. In 1999, the Company accrued approximately \$35 million toward the award fee, which is included in the \$918 million indicated above.

Level 3 and a subsidiary of PKS are parties to various aircraft operating agreements pursuant to which the PKS subsidiary provides Level 3 with aircraft maintenance, operations, management and related services. During 1999, Level 3 made payments under these aircraft agreements aggregating approximately \$1.7 million.

In connection with the Split-off, Level 3 and PKS entered into various agreements intended to implement the Split-off, including a separation agreement and a tax-sharing agreement.

Separation Agreement. Level 3 and PKS entered into a separation agreement (the "Separation Agreement") relating to the allocation of certain risks and responsibilities between PKS and Level 3 after the Split-off and certain other matters. The Separation Agreement provides that each of PKS and Level 3 will indemnify the other with respect to the activities of its subsidiary business groups, except as specifically provided under other agreements between the companies. The cross-indemnities are intended to allocate financial responsibility to PKS for liabilities arising out of the construction businesses formerly conducted by Level 3, and to allocate to Level 3 financial responsibility for liabilities arising out of the non-construction businesses conducted by Level 3. The Separation Agreement also allocates between PKS and Level 3 certain corporate-level risk exposures not readily allocable to either the construction businesses or the non-construction businesses.

The Separation Agreement provides that each of Level 3 and PKS will be granted access to certain records and information in the possession of the other company, and requires that each of Level 3 and PKS retain all such information in its possession for a period of ten years following the Split-off. Under the Separation Agreement, each company is required to give the other company prior notice of any intention to dispose of any such information.

The Separation Agreement provides that, except as otherwise set forth therein or in any related agreement, costs and expenses in connection with the Split-off will be paid 82.5% by Level 3 and 17.5% by PKS. On March 18, 1998, Level 3 and PKS entered into an amendment to the Separation Agreement that provides that PKS will bear substantially all of those expenses if the Level 3 Board determined to force conversion of all outstanding Class R Stock of Level 3 on or before July 15, 1998 (a "Forced Conversion Determination").

The Level 3 Board made such a determination and, accordingly, substantially all of those expenses will be borne by PKS.

Tax Sharing Agreement. Level 3 and PKS have entered into a tax sharing agreement (the "Tax Sharing Agreement") that defines each company's rights and obligations with respect to deficiencies and refunds of federal, state and other taxes relating to operations for tax years (or portions thereof) ending prior to the Split-off and with respect to certain tax attributes of Level 3 and PKS after the Split-off. Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, with respect to periods (or portions thereof) ending on or before the Split-off, Level 3 and PKS generally will be responsible for paying the taxes relating to such returns (including any subsequent adjustments resulting from the redetermination of such tax liabilities by the applicable taxing authorities) that are allocable to the non-construction business and the construction business, respectively.

The Tax Sharing Agreement also provides that Level 3 and PKS will indemnify the other from certain taxes and expenses that would be assessed on PKS and Level 3, respectively, if the Split-off were determined to be taxable, but solely to the extent that such determination arose out of the breach by Level 3 or PKS, respectively, of certain representations made to the Internal Revenue Service in connection with the private letter ruling issued with respect to the Split-off. Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, if the Split-off were determined to be taxable for any other reason, those taxes and certain other taxes associated with the Split-off (together, "Split-off Taxes") would be allocated 82.5% to Level 3 and 17.5% to PKS. The Tax Sharing Agreement, however, provides that Split-off Taxes will be allocated one-half to each of Level 3 and PKS if a Forced Conversion Determination is made. As a result of the Forced Conversion Determination, the Split-off Taxes would be so allocated. Finally, the Tax Sharing Agreement provides, under certain circumstances, for certain liquidated damage payments from Level 3 to PKS if the Split-off were determined to be taxable, which are intended to compensate stockholders of PKS indirectly for taxes assessed upon them in that event. Those liquidated damage payments, however, are reduced because of the Forced Conversion Determination.

Mine Management Agreement. In 1992, PKS and Level 3 entered into a mine management agreement (the “Mine Management Agreement”) pursuant to which a subsidiary of PKS, Kiewit Mining Group Inc. (“KMG”), provides mine management and related services for Level 3’s coal mining properties. In consideration of the provision of such services, KMG receives a fee equal to 30% of the adjusted operating income of the coal mining properties. The term of the Mine Management Agreement expires on January 1, 2016.

In connection with the Split-off, the Mine Management Agreement was amended to provide KMG with a right of offer in the event that Level 3 were to determine to sell any or all of its coal mining properties. Under the right of offer, Level 3 would be required to offer to sell those properties to KMG at the price that Level 3 would seek to sell the properties to a third party. If KMG were to decline to purchase the properties at that price, Level 3 would be free to sell them to a third party for an amount greater than or equal to that price. If Level 3 were to sell the properties to a third party, thus terminating the Mine Management Agreement, it would be required to pay KMG an amount equal to the discounted present value to KMG of the Mine Management Agreement, determined, if necessary, by an appraisal process.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES TO NON-UNITED STATES HOLDERS

A general discussion of certain United States federal income and estate tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of common stock applicable to Non-U.S. Holders (as defined) of common stock is set forth below. In general, a “Non-U.S. Holder” is a person other than: (i) a citizen or resident (as defined for United States federal income or estate tax purposes, as the case may be) of the United States; (ii) a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation organized in or under the laws of the United States or a political subdivision thereof; (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if and only if (A) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (B) one or more United States trustees have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. The discussion is based on current law and is provided for general information only. The discussion does not address aspects of United States federal taxation other than income and estate taxation and does not address all aspects of federal income and estate taxation. The discussion does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a particular Non-U.S. Holder and does not address all aspects of United States federal income and estate tax laws that may be relevant to Non-U.S. Holders that may be subject to a special treatment under such laws (for example, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions or broker-dealers). This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. ACCORDINGLY, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ACQUIRING, HOLDING AND DISPOSING OF COMMON STOCK.

Dividends

In general, the gross amount of dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder will be subject to United States withholding tax at a 30% rate (or any lower rate prescribed by an applicable tax treaty) unless the dividends are (i) effectively connected with a trade or business carried on by the Non-U.S. Holder within the United States and a Form 4224 is filed with the withholding agent or (ii) if a tax treaty applies, are attributable to a United States permanent establishment of the Non-U.S. Holder. If either exception applies, the dividend will be taxed at ordinary U.S. federal income tax rates. A Non-U.S. Holder may be required to satisfy certain certification requirements in order to claim the benefit of an applicable treaty rate or otherwise claim a reduction of, or exemption from, the withholding obligation pursuant to the above described rules. In the case of a Non-U.S. Holder that is a corporation, effectively connected income may also be subject to the branch profits tax, except to the extent that an applicable tax treaty provides otherwise.

Sale of Common Stock

Generally, a Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to United States federal income tax on any gain realized upon the disposition of such Non-U.S. Holder’s common stock unless: (i) the Company has been, is, or becomes a “U.S. real property holding corporation” for federal income tax purposes, such Non-U.S. Holder owned more than 5% of the common stock sold during a specified period, and certain other requirements are met; (ii) the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business carried on by the Non-U.S. Holder within the United States; (iii) the common stock is disposed of by an individual Non-U.S. Holder who holds the common stock as a capital asset and is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition; or (iv) the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who lost his U.S. citizenship within the last 10 years and such loss had, as one of its principal purposes, the avoidance of taxes, and the gains are considered derived from sources within the United States. The Company may be or may become a United States real property holding corporation. Non-U.S. Holders should consult applicable treaties, which may exempt from United States taxation gains realized upon the disposition of common stock in certain cases.

Estate Tax

Common stock owned or treated as owned by an individual Non-U.S. Holder at the time of his or her death will be includible in the individual's gross estate for United States federal estate tax purposes, unless an applicable treaty provides otherwise, and may be subject to United States federal estate tax.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting Requirements

On October 14, 1997, the IRS issued final regulations relating to withholding, information reporting and backup withholding that unify current certification procedures and forms and clarify reliance standards (the "Final Regulations"). The Final Regulations were intended to be effective with respect to payments made after December 31, 1998. Pursuant to an IRS notice, however, such Final Regulations will not be effective until January 1, 2001.

Except as provided below, this section describes rules applicable to payments made before the Final Regulations take effect. Backup withholding (which generally is a withholding tax imposed at the rate of 31% on certain payments to persons that fail to furnish the information required under the United States information reporting and backup withholding rules) generally will not apply to (i) dividends paid to Non-U.S. Holders that are subject to the 30% withholding discussed above (or that are not so subject because a tax treaty applies that reduces or eliminates such 30% withholding) or (ii) dividends paid on the common stock to a Non-U.S. Holder at an address outside the United States. The Company will be required to report annually to the IRS and to each Non-U.S. Holder the amount of dividends paid to, and the tax withheld with respect to, such holder, regardless of whether any tax was actually withheld. This information may also be made available to the tax authorities in the Non-U.S. Holder's country of residence.

In the case of a Non-U.S. Holder that sells common stock to or through a United States office of a broker, the broker must backup withhold at a rate of 31% and report the sale to the IRS, unless the holder certifies its non-U.S. status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption. In the case of a Non-U.S. Holder that sells common stock to or through the foreign office of a United States broker, or a foreign broker with certain types of relationships to the United States, the broker must report the sale to the IRS (but not backup withhold) unless the broker has documentary evidence in its files that the seller is a Non-U.S. Holder or certain other conditions are met, or the holder otherwise establishes an exemption. A Non-U.S. Holder will generally not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding if such Non-U.S. Holder sells the common stock to or through a foreign office of a non-United States broker.

Any amount withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a Non-U.S. Holder is allowable as a credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax, which may entitle the Non-U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the holder furnishes the required information to the IRS. In addition, certain penalties may be imposed by the IRS on a Non-U.S. Holder who is required to supply information but does not do so in the proper manner.

Among other things, the Final Regulations eliminate the general current law presumption that dividends paid to an address in a foreign country are paid to a resident of that country. In addition, the Final Regulations impose certain certification and documentation requirements on Non-U.S. Holders claiming the benefit of a reduced withholding rate with respect to dividends under a tax treaty.

Prospective purchasers of common stock are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the application of the current rules regarding backup withholding and information reporting and as to the effect, if any, of the Final Regulations on their acquisition, ownership and disposition of the common stock.

UNDERWRITING

Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement between Level 3 and the U.S. underwriters, each of the U.S. underwriters named below, for whom Salomon Smith Barney Inc. is acting as the global coordinator and sole book-running manager and, together with Goldman, Sachs & Co., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Chase Securities Inc., Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as the U.S. representatives, has severally agreed to purchase, and Level 3 has agreed to sell to each such U.S. underwriter, the number of shares set forth opposite the name of such U.S. underwriter.

Name	Number of shares
Salomon Smith Barney Inc.	5,142,500
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	5,142,500
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	1,317,500
Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated	1,317,500
Chase Securities Inc.	510,000
Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation	510,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	510,000
Banc of America Securities LLC	425,000
Janco Partners, Inc.	425,000
Kirkpatrick, Pettis, Smith, Polian Inc.	425,000
Lazard Frères & Co. LLC	425,000
U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray Inc.	425,000
Wasserstein Perella Securities, Inc.	425,000
Total	17,000,000

Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement between Level 3 and the international underwriters, each of the international underwriters named below, for whom Salomon Brothers International Limited is acting as the global coordinator and sole book-running manager and, together with Goldman Sachs International, J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd., Morgan Stanley & Co. International Limited, Credit Suisse First Boston (Europe) Limited, Merrill Lynch International, Chase Securities Inc., Credit Lyonnais Securities, Kleinwort Benson Limited and Société Générale, as the international representatives, has severally agreed to purchase, and Level 3 has agreed to sell to each such international underwriter, the number of shares set forth opposite the name of such international underwriter.

Name	Number of shares
Salomon Brothers International Limited	835,500
Goldman Sachs International	835,500
J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd.	210,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Limited	210,000
Credit Suisse First Boston (Europe) Limited	144,000
Merrill Lynch International	144,000
Chase Securities Inc.	144,000
Credit Lyonnais Securities	144,000
Kleinwort Benson Limited	144,000
Société Générale	144,000
Lazard Capital Markets	45,000
Total	3,000,000

The underwriting agreements provide that the obligations of the several underwriters to purchase the shares offered hereby are subject to approval of certain legal matters by counsel and to certain other conditions. The underwriting agreements provide that the obligations of the underwriters are such that if any of the shares are purchased by the underwriters pursuant to the underwriting agreements, all the shares agreed to be purchased by the underwriters (other than those covered by the over-allotment option described below) must be

so purchased. The price to public and underwriting discount per share for the offerings will be identical. The closing of the international offering is a condition to the closing of the U.S. offering, and the closing of the U.S. offering is a condition to the closing of the international offering.

The underwriters propose to offer part of the shares to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and part of the shares to certain dealers at a price less a concession not in excess of \$1.90 per share under the public offering price. The underwriters may allow, and such dealers may re-allow, a concession not in excess of \$.10 per share to certain other dealers. After the initial offering of the shares to the public, the public offering price and such concessions may be changed by the representatives.

Level 3 has granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement, to purchase up to 3,000,000 additional shares from Level 3 at the price to public less the underwriting discount. The underwriters may exercise such option solely for the purpose of over-allotments, if any, incurred in connection with the offering of the shares offered hereby. To the extent that the U.S. underwriters and the international underwriters exercise such option, each of the U.S. underwriters and the international underwriters, as the case may be, will become obligated, subject to certain conditions, to purchase an additional number of option shares proportionate to such U.S. underwriter's or international underwriter's initial commitment.

Each U.S. underwriter has severally agreed that, as part of the distribution of the 17,000,000 shares offered by the U.S. underwriters, (i) it is not purchasing any of the U.S. securities for the account of anyone other than a United States or Canadian Person and (ii) it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any of the U.S. securities or distribute any U.S. prospectus supplement to any person outside the United States or Canada or to anyone other than a United States or Canadian Person. Each international underwriter has severally agreed that, as part of the distribution of the 3,000,000 shares offered by the international underwriters, (x) it is not purchasing any of the international securities for the account of any United States or Canadian Person and (y) it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any of the international securities or distribute any international prospectus supplement to any person in the United States or Canada or to any United States or Canadian Person.

The foregoing limitations do not apply to stabilization transactions or to certain other transactions specified in the U.S. underwriting agreement, the international underwriting agreement and the agreement between U.S. underwriters and international underwriters, including: (1) certain purchases and sales between the U.S. underwriters and the international underwriters; (2) certain offers, sales, resales, deliveries or distributions to or through investment advisors or other persons exercising investment discretion; (3) purchases, offers or sales by a U.S. underwriter who is also acting as an international underwriter or by an international underwriter who is also acting as a U.S. underwriter; and (4) other transactions specifically approved by the representatives. "United States or Canadian Person" shall mean any person who is a national or resident of the United States or Canada, any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or Canada or of any political subdivision thereof, and any estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States or Canadian Federal income taxation, regardless of its source (other than any non-United States or non-Canadian branch of any United States or Canadian Person), and shall include any United States or Canadian branch of a person other than a United States or Canadian Person.

Pursuant to the agreement between U.S. underwriters and international underwriters, sales may be made between the U.S. underwriters and the international underwriters of such number of shares as may be mutually agreed. The price of any shares so sold shall be the public offering price, less an amount not greater than the concession to securities dealers. To the extent that there are sales between the U.S. underwriters and the international underwriters pursuant to the agreement between U.S. underwriters and international underwriters, the number of shares initially available for sale by the U.S. underwriters or by the international underwriters may be more or less than the amount specified on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

Each international underwriter has severally represented and agreed that (1) it has not offered or sold, and, prior to the expiration of six months from the closing date, will not offer or sell in the United Kingdom any international securities other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (whether as principal or agent) for the purpose of their business or in circumstances which constitute an offer to the public in the United Kingdom for the purposes of the Public Offers of Securities Regulations 1995, (2) has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the Financial Services Act 1986 with respect to anything done by it in relation to the international securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom and (3) it has only issued or passed on and will only issue or pass on to any person in the United Kingdom any document received by it in connection with the issue of the international securities if that person is of a kind described in Article 11(3) of the Financial Services Act 1986 (Investment Advertisements) (Exemptions) Order 1996 (as amended) or is a person to whom the document may otherwise lawfully be issued or passed on.

No action has been or will be taken in any jurisdiction by Level 3 or the underwriters that would permit any offering to the general public of the shares offered hereby in any jurisdiction other than the United States.

Purchasers of the shares offered hereby may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country of purchase in addition to the offering price set forth on the cover page hereof.

Level 3 has agreed that, for a period of 90 days from the date of this prospectus supplement, it will not, without the prior written consent of Salomon Smith Barney, offer, sell, contract to sell, issue, announce the offering or issuance of, register, cause to be registered or announce the registration or intended registration of, in any case for its own account, any shares of common stock of Level 3, including any such shares beneficially or indirectly owned or controlled by Level 3, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for common stock, except for: (1) up to 3,000,000 shares of common stock issued in connection with acquisitions, provided that this limit may be exceeded if the purchaser of such shares agrees to be bound for any remaining portion of the 90-day “black-out” period, (2) common stock issued pursuant to any employee benefit plan, stock ownership or stock option plan or dividend reinvestment plan in effect on the date hereof, or options granted pursuant to any such plan in effect on the date hereof provided that such options cannot be exercised for any remaining portion of the 90-day “black-out” period, (3) common stock issued in connection with the inclusion of Level 3’s common stock in any Major Market Index (as defined in the underwriting agreement), (4) maintaining the effectiveness of any registration statement in place on the date hereof or otherwise permitted to be filed under this paragraph, (5) common stock issued in connection with the exercise of any warrants outstanding on the date hereof, (6) common stock issued to prospective employees in connection with such employees being hired by Level 3, (7) common stock issued in this offering, the convertible notes being concurrently offered, and the common stock issuable upon conversion of such convertible notes and upon conversion of Level 3’s existing 6% convertible notes due 2009 and (8) the filing, announcing or amending of a shelf registration for up to \$5 billion of securities, *provided* that this clause (8) shall not permit the actual offering (“take-down”) of any such securities during this “black-out” period. Salomon Smith Barney, in its sole discretion, may release any of the securities subject to these “black-out” agreements at any time without notice.

The common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol “LVLT.”

The U.S. underwriting agreement and the international underwriting agreement provide that Level 3 will indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof.

In connection with the offering, Salomon Smith Barney, on behalf of the underwriters, may over-allot, or engage in syndicate covering transactions, stabilizing transactions and penalty bids. Over-allotment involves syndicate sales of common stock in excess of the number of shares to be purchased by the underwriters in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the common stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short

positions. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases of common stock made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common stock while the offering is in progress. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when Salomon Smith Barney Inc., in covering syndicate short positions or making stabilizing purchases, repurchases shares originally sold by that syndicate member. These activities may cause the price of the common stock to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of such transactions. These transactions may be effected on the Nasdaq National Market or in the over-the-counter market, or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

In addition, in connection with this offering, certain of the underwriters (and selling group members) may engage in passive market making transactions in Level 3's common stock on the Nasdaq National Market, prior to the pricing and completion of the offering. Passive market making consists of displaying bids on the Nasdaq National Market no higher than the bid prices of independent market makers and making purchases at prices no higher than those independent bids and effective in response to order flow. Net purchases by a passive market maker on each day are limited to a specified percentage of the passive market maker's average daily trading volume in the common stock during a specified period and must be discontinued when such limit is reached. Passive market making may cause the price of Level 3's common stock to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of such transactions. If passive market making is commenced, it may be discontinued at any time.

The following table shows the underwriting discounts and commissions that we will pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of common stock.

	<u>No Exercise</u>	<u>Full Exercise</u>
Per share	\$ 3.180	\$ 3.180
Total	\$63,600,000	\$73,140,000

Level 3 estimates that its total expenses of this offering will be \$1.3 million.

The representatives and the other underwriters have been retained to perform certain investment banking and advisory services for Level 3 from time to time for which they have received customary fees and expenses. The underwriters may, from time to time, engage in transactions with and perform services for Level 3 in the ordinary course of their business. Some of the underwriters are acting as lead underwriters for, and initial purchasers in, the other Level 3 offerings and are lenders under Level 3's credit facility. In addition, Salomon Smith Barney Inc. will receive a financial advisory fee.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the common stock offered by this prospectus supplement will be passed upon for the Company by Willkie Farr & Gallagher, New York, New York. Certain legal matters relating to this offering will be passed upon for the underwriters by Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Level 3 Communications, Inc. as of December 31, 1999 and 1998 and for the years then ended, included in this prospectus supplement have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said report.

The consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) of Level 3 Communications, Inc. for the year ended December 27, 1997, included in this prospectus supplement, have been included herein in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, given on the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

access	Telecommunications services that permit long distance carriers to use local exchange facilities to originate and/or terminate long distance service.
access charges	The fees paid by long distance carriers to LECs for originating and terminating long distance calls on the LECs' local networks.
backbone	A centralized high-speed network that interconnects smaller, independent networks. It is the through-portion of a transmission network, as opposed to spurs which branch off the through-portions.
CAP	Competitive Access Provider. A company that provides its customers with an alternative to the local exchange company for local transport of private line and special access telecommunications services.
capacity	The information carrying ability of a telecommunications facility.
carrier	A provider of communications transmission services by fiber, wire or radio.
Central Office	Telephone company facility where subscribers' lines are joined to switching equipment for connecting other subscribers to each other, locally and long distance.
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier. A company that competes with LECs in the local services market.
common carrier	A government-defined group of private companies offering telecommunications services or facilities to the general public on a non-discriminatory basis.
conduit	A pipe, usually made of metal, ceramic or plastic, that protects buried cables.
dark fiber	Fiber optic strands that are not connected to transmission equipment.
dedicated lines	Telecommunications lines reserved for use by particular customers.
dialing parity	The ability of a competing local or toll service provider to provide telecommunications services in such a manner that customers have the ability to route automatically, without the use of any access code, their telecommunications to the service provider of the customers' designation.
equal access	The basis upon which customers of interexchange carriers are able to obtain access to their Primary Interexchange Carriers' (PIC) long distance telephone network by dialing "1", thus eliminating the need to dial additional digits and an authorization code to obtain such access.
facilities based carriers	Carriers that own and operate their own network and equipment.
fiber optics	A technology in which light is used to transport information from one point to another. Fiber optic cables are thin filaments of glass through which light beams are transmitted over long distances carrying enormous amounts of data. Modulating light on thin strands of glass produces major benefits including high bandwidth, relatively low cost, low power consumption, small space needs and total insensitivity to electromagnetic interference.

Gbps	Gigabits per second. A transmission rate. One gigabit equals 1.024 billion bits of information.
ILEC	Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier. A company historically providing local telephone service. Often refers to one of the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs). Often referred to as "LEC" (Local Exchange Carrier).
interconnection	Interconnection of facilities between or among local exchange carriers, including potential physical colocation of one carrier's equipment in the other carrier's premises to facilitate such interconnection.
InterLATA	Telecommunications services originating in a LATA and terminating outside of that LATA.
Internet	A global collection of interconnected computer networks which use a specific communications protocol.
IntraLATA	Telecommunications services originating and terminating in the same LATA.
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network. An information transfer standard for transmitting digital voice and data over telephone lines at speeds up to 128 Kbps.
ISPs	Internet Service Providers. Companies formed to provide access to the Internet to consumers and business customers via local networks.
IXC	Interexchange Carrier. A telecommunications company that provides telecommunications services between local exchanges on an interstate or intrastate basis.
Kbps	Kilobits per second. A transmission rate. One kilobit equals 1,024 bits of information.
LATA	Local Access and Transport Area. A geographic area composed of contiguous local exchanges, usually but not always within a single state. There are approximately 200 LATAs in the United States.
leased line	Telecommunications line dedicated to a particular customer along predetermined routes.
LEC	Local Exchange Carrier. A telecommunications company that provides telecommunications services in a geographic area in which calls generally are transmitted without toll charges. LECs include both ILECs and CLECs.
local exchange	A geographic area determined by the appropriate state regulatory authority in which calls generally are transmitted without toll charges to the calling or called party.
local loop	A circuit that connects an end user to the LEC central office within a LATA.
long distance carriers (interexchange carriers)	Long distance carriers provide services between local exchanges on an interstate or intrastate basis. A long distance carrier may offer services over its own or another carrier's facilities.
Mbps	Megabits per second. A transmission rate. One megabit equals 1.024 million bits of information.

multiplexing	An electronic or optical process that combines a large number of lower speed transmission lines into one high speed line by splitting the total available bandwidth into narrower bands (frequency division), or by allotting a common channel to several different transmitting devices, one at a time in sequence (time division).
NAP	Network Access Point. A location at which ISPs exchange each other's traffic.
OC3	A data communications circuit consisting of three DS3s capable of transmitting data at 155 Mbps.
OC48	A data communications circuit consisting of forty-eight DS3s capable of transmitting data at approximately 2.45 Gbps.
peering	The commercial practice under which ISPs exchange each other's traffic without the payment of settlement charges. Peering occurs at both public and private exchange points.
POP	Point of Presence. Telecommunications facility where a communications provider locates network equipment used to connect customers to its network backbone.
private line	A dedicated telecommunications connection between end user locations.
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network. That portion of a local exchange company's network available to all users generally on a shared basis (i.e., not dedicated to a particular user). Traffic along the public switched network is generally switched at the local exchange company's central offices.
RBOCs	Regional Bell Operating Companies. Originally, the seven local telephone companies (formerly part of AT&T) established as a result of the AT&T Divestiture. Currently consists of four local telephone companies as a result of the mergers of Bell Atlantic with NYNEX and SBC with Pacific Telesis and Ameritech.
reciprocal compensation	The compensation of a CLEC for termination of a local call by the ILEC on the CLEC's network, which is the same as the compensation that the CLEC pays the ILEC for termination of local calls on the ILEC's network.
resale	Resale by a provider of telecommunications services (such as a LEC) of such services to other providers or carriers on a wholesale or a retail basis.
router	Equipment placed between networks that relays data to those networks based upon a destination address contained in the data packets being routed.
SONET	Synchronous Optical Network. An electronics and network architecture for variable bandwidth products which enables transmission of voice, data and video (multimedia) at very high speeds. SONET ring architecture provides for virtually instantaneous restoration of service in the event of a fiber cut by automatically rerouting traffic in the opposite direction around the ring.

special access services	The lease of private, dedicated telecommunications lines or “circuits” along the network of a local exchange company or a CAP, which lines or circuits run to or from the long distance carrier POPs. Examples of special access services are telecommunications lines running between POPs of a single long distance carrier, from one long distance carrier POP to the POP of another long distance carrier or from an end user to a long distance carrier POP.
switch	A device that selects the paths or circuits to be used for transmission of information and establishes a connection. Switching is the process of interconnecting circuits to form a transmission path between users and it also captures information for billing purposes.
Tbps	Terabits per second. A transmission rate. One terabit equals 1.024 trillion bits of information.
T1	A data communications circuit capable of transmitting data at 1.544 Mbps.
unbundled	Services, programs, software and training sold separately from the hardware.
unbundled access	Access to unbundled elements of a telecommunications services provider’s network including network facilities, equipment, features, functions and capabilities, at any technically feasible point within such network.
web site	A server connected to the Internet from which Internet users can obtain information.
wireless	A communications system that operates without wires. Cellular service is an example.
world wide web or web	A collection of computer systems supporting a communications protocol that permits multimedia presentation of information over the Internet.
xDSL	A term referring to a variety of new Digital Subscriber Line technologies. Some of these new varieties are asymmetric with different data rates in the downstream and upstream directions. Others are symmetric. Downstream speeds range from 384 Kbps (or “SDSL”) to 1.5 to 8 Mbps (“ADSL”).

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(formerly, Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc.)

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Schedules not indicated above have been omitted because of the absence of the conditions under which they are required or because the information called for is shown in the consolidated financial statements or in the notes thereto.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Level 3 Communications, Inc.:

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries (a Delaware corporation) as of December 31, 1999 and 1998 and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1999 and 1998 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP
Arthur Andersen LLP

Denver, Colorado
February 2, 2000

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Subsidiaries
(formerly, Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc.)

We have audited the consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Subsidiaries (formerly, Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc.) for the year ended December 27, 1997. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated results of operations and cash flows of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the year ended December 27, 1997 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP
Coopers & Lybrand LLP

Omaha, Nebraska
March 30, 1998

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three years ended December 31, 1999

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
	(dollars in millions, except per share data)		
Revenue	\$ 515	\$ 392	\$ 332
Cost and Expenses:			
Cost of revenue	(360)	(199)	(163)
Depreciation and amortization	(228)	(66)	(20)
Selling, general and administrative	(668)	(332)	(106)
Write-off of in-process research and development	—	(30)	—
Total costs and expenses	<u>(1,256)</u>	<u>(627)</u>	<u>(289)</u>
Earnings (Loss) from Operations	(741)	(235)	43
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	212	173	33
Interest expense, net	(174)	(132)	(15)
Equity in losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries, net	(127)	(132)	(43)
Gain on equity investee stock transactions	118	62	—
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	(2)	107	10
Other, net	7	4	7
Total other income (expense)	<u>34</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Earnings (Loss) Before Income Taxes and Discontinued Operations	(707)	(153)	35
Income Tax Benefit	220	25	48
Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations	(487)	(128)	83
Discontinued Operations:			
Gain on Split-off of Construction Group	—	608	—
Construction operations, net of income tax expense of (\$107)	—	—	155
Gain on disposition of energy business net of income tax expense of (\$175)	—	324	—
Energy, net of income tax benefit of \$1	—	—	10
Income from discontinued operations	<u>—</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>165</u>
Net Earnings (Loss)	<u>\$ (487)</u>	<u>\$ 804</u>	<u>\$ 248</u>
Earnings (Loss) Per Share of Level 3 Common Stock (Basic and Diluted):			
Continuing operations	<u>\$ (1.46)</u>	<u>\$ (.43)</u>	<u>\$.33</u>
Discontinued operations excluding construction operations	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3.09</u>	<u>\$.04</u>
Net earnings (loss) excluding construction operations	<u>\$ (1.46)</u>	<u>\$ 2.66</u>	<u>\$.37</u>
Net earnings (loss) excluding gain on Split-off of Construction Group	<u>\$ (1.46)</u>	<u>\$.64</u>	<u>\$.37</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 1999 and 1998

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
	(dollars in millions, except per share data)	
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,219	\$ 842
Marketable securities	2,227	2,863
Restricted securities	46	32
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$9 and \$5	148	57
Income taxes receivable	241	54
Other	55	29
Total Current Assets	<u>3,936</u>	<u>3,877</u>
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	4,287	1,061
Investments	300	300
Other Assets, net	381	284
	<u>\$8,904</u>	<u>\$5,522</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 830	\$ 276
Current portion of long-term debt	6	5
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	43	16
Accrued reclamation and other mining costs	13	16
Accrued interest	47	33
Deferred revenue	111	1
Other	75	23
Total Current Liabilities	<u>1,125</u>	<u>370</u>
Long-Term Debt, less current portion	3,989	2,641
Deferred Income Taxes	68	86
Accrued Reclamation Costs	99	96
Other Liabilities	218	164
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares: no shares outstanding in 1999 and 1998	—	—
Common stock:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 1,500,000,000 shares: 341,396,727 outstanding in 1999 and 307,874,706 outstanding in 1998	3	3
Class R, \$.01 par value, authorized 8,500,000 shares: no shares outstanding in 1999 and 1998	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	2,501	765
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(5)	4
Retained earnings	906	1,393
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>3,405</u>	<u>2,165</u>
	<u>\$8,904</u>	<u>\$5,522</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the three years ended December 31, 1999

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ (487)	\$ 804	\$ 248
Less: Income from Discontinued Operations	<u>—</u>	<u>(932)</u>	<u>(165)</u>
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(487)	(128)	83
Adjustments to reconcile earnings (loss) from continuing operations to net cash provided by continuing operations:			
Write-off in process research and development	—	30	—
Equity losses, net	127	132	43
Depreciation and amortization	228	66	20
Amortization of premiums (discounts) on marketable securities	10	(24)	—
Amortization of debt issuance costs	9	3	—
(Gain) loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and other assets	2	(17)	(10)
Gain on equity investee stock transactions	(118)	(62)	—
Gain on sale of Cable Michigan	—	(90)	—
Compensation expense attributable to stock awards	126	39	21
Federal income tax refunds	81	46	146
Deferred income taxes	(56)	(50)	(103)
Deposits	(64)	—	—
Accrued interest on marketable securities	62	(39)	—
Change in working capital items:			
Receivables	(84)	(1)	(9)
Other current assets	(170)	(10)	(1)
Payables	562	239	(3)
Other liabilities	207	39	(5)
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Cash Provided by Continuing Operations	438	170	182
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities	5,169	3,214	167
Purchases of marketable securities	(4,555)	(5,334)	(452)
Purchases of restricted securities	(11)	(8)	(2)
Capital expenditures	(3,436)	(910)	(26)
Investments and acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(3)	(67)	(42)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, and other investments . .	12	27	1
Proceeds from sale of Cable Michigan	—	129	—
Other	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3</u>
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	\$(2,824)	\$(2,949)	\$(351)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS—(Continued)

For the three years ended December 31, 1999

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Long-term debt borrowings, net of issuance costs	\$1,249	\$2,426	\$ 17
Payments on long-term debt, including current portion	(6)	(12)	(2)
Issuances of common stock	1,498	21	117
Exchange of Class C Stock for Class D Stock, net	—	122	72
Stock options exercised	22	11	21
Repurchases of common stock	—	(1)	—
Dividends paid	—	—	(12)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>2,763</u>	<u>2,567</u>	<u>213</u>
Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations:			
Proceeds from sale of discontinued energy operations, net of income tax payments of \$192 million	—	967	—
Discontinued energy operations	—	—	3
Investments in discontinued energy operations	—	—	(31)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Discontinued Operations	<u>—</u>	<u>967</u>	<u>(28)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents of C-TEC at the Beginning of 1997	—	—	(76)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	377	755	(60)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>842</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>147</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$1,219</u>	<u>\$ 842</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:			
Income taxes paid	\$ 2	\$ 246	\$ 62
Interest paid	193	104	13
Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Issuances of stock for acquisitions:			
Businessnet Ltd.	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ —
XCOM Technologies, Inc.	—	154	—
GeoNet Communications, Inc.	—	19	—
Others	—	10	—

The activities of the Construction Group have been removed from the consolidated statements of cash flows. The Construction Group had cash flows of (\$62) million and \$59 million for the three months ended March 31, 1998, (the date of the Split-off) and fiscal 1997, respectively.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the three years ended December 31, 1999

	Class B&C Common Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
	(dollars in millions)					
Balance at December 28, 1996	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 235	\$16	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,819
Common Stock:						
Issuances	—	—	117	—	—	117
Stock options exercised	—	—	21	—	—	21
Stock dividend	—	7	(7)	—	—	—
Stock plan grants	—	—	27	—	—	27
Class C Stock:						
Issuances	—	—	33	—	—	33
Repurchases	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Dividends (a)	—	—	—	—	(13)	(13)
Conversion of debentures	—	—	1	—	—	1
Net Earnings	—	—	—	—	248	248
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(21)	—	(21)
Balance at December 27, 1997	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>1,799</u>	<u>2,230</u>
Common Stock:						
Issuances	—	1	203	—	—	204
Stock options exercised	—	1	10	—	(1)	10
Designation of par value to \$.01	—	(8)	8	—	—	—
Stock dividend	—	1	(1)	—	—	—
Stock plan grants	—	—	44	—	—	44
Income tax benefit from exercise of options	—	—	19	—	—	19
Class R Stock:						
Issuance and forced conversion	—	—	164	—	(164)	—
Class C Stock:						
Repurchases	—	—	(25)	—	—	(25)
Conversion of debentures	—	—	10	—	—	10
Net Earnings	—	—	—	—	804	804
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
Split-off of the Construction & Mining Group ...	<u>(1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(94)</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>(1,045)</u>	<u>(1,125)</u>
Balance at December 31, 1998	<u>—</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,393</u>	<u>2,165</u>
Common Stock:						
Issuances, net of offering costs	—	—	1,506	—	—	1,506
Stock options exercised	—	—	22	—	—	22
Stock plan grants	—	—	130	—	—	130
Income tax benefit from exercise of options	—	—	78	—	—	78
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(487)	(487)
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(9)	—	(9)
Balance at December 31, 1999	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$2,501</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ 906</u>	<u>\$ 3,405</u>

(a) Includes \$.80 per share for dividends on Class C declared in 1997 but paid in January 1998.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the three years ended December 31, 1999

	1999	1998	1997
	(dollars in millions)		
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$(487)	\$804	\$248
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(10)	1	—
Unrealized holding losses arising during period	(3)	(2)	(23)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net earnings (loss)	(1)	(9)	(9)
Other Comprehensive Loss, Before Tax	(14)	(10)	(32)
Income Tax Benefit Related to Items of Other Comprehensive Loss	5	4	11
Other Comprehensive Loss Net of Taxes	(9)	(6)	(21)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$(496)	\$798	\$227

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company” or “Level 3”) in which it has control, which are engaged in enterprises primarily related to communications and information services, and coal mining. Fifty-percent-owned mining joint ventures are consolidated on a pro rata basis. Investments in other companies in which the Company exercises significant influence over operating and financial policies are accounted for by the equity method. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

In 1997, the Company agreed to sell its energy assets to MidAmerican Energy Holding Company, Inc. (f/k/a CalEnergy Company, Inc.) (“MidAmerican”) and to separate the construction operations (“Construction Group”) from the Company. Therefore, the results of operations of these businesses have been classified as discontinued operations on the consolidated statements of operations and cash flows. (See notes 2 and 3)

Communications and Information Services Revenue

Revenue for communications services, including private line, colocation, Internet access, managed modem and voice, is recognized monthly as the services are provided. Revenue attributable to leases of dark fiber pursuant to indefeasible rights-of-use agreements (“IRU’s”) that qualify for sales-type lease accounting and were entered into prior to June 30, 1999 are generally recognized at the time of delivery and acceptance of the fiber by the lessee. Dark fiber IRU’s that do not meet the criteria for sales-type lease accounting are accounted for as operating leases and revenue is recognized over the term of the lease.

In June 1999, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Interpretation No. 43, “Real Estate Sales, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 66” (“FIN 43”). Under FIN 43, dark fiber is considered integral equipment and accordingly, a lease must include a provision allowing title to transfer to the lessee in order for that lease to be accounted for as a sales-type lease. FIN 43 applies to leases of integral equipment entered into after June 30, 1999.

Dark fiber agreements generally require the customer to make a down payment due upon execution of the agreement with the balance due upon delivery and acceptance of the fiber. Amounts billed or cash received in excess of revenue earned are recorded as deferred revenue.

The Company is obliged under dark fiber agreements to maintain its network in efficient working order and in accordance with industry standards. Customers are obligated for the term of the agreement to pay for their allocable share of the costs for operating and maintaining the network. The Company recognizes this revenue monthly as services are provided.

The cost of revenue associated with the revenue recognized for dark fiber agreements entered into prior to June 30, 1999, was determined based on an allocation of the total estimated costs of the network to the dark fiber sold to the customers. The allocation takes into account the service capacity of the specific dark fiber sold to customers relative to the total expected capacity of the network.

The Company is recognizing revenue in accordance with FIN 43 and the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, “Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements.” However, accounting practice and guidance with respect to the accounting treatment of these transactions is evolving. Any changes in the accounting treatment could affect the way the Company accounts for revenue and expenses associated with these agreements in the future.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Information services revenue is primarily derived from the computer outsourcing business and the systems integration business. Level 3 provides outsourcing services, typically through contracts ranging from 3-5 years, to firms that desire to focus their resources on their core businesses. Under these contracts, Level 3 recognizes revenue in the month the service is provided. The systems integration business helps customers define, develop and implement cost-effective information systems. Revenue from these services is recognized on a time and materials basis or percentage of completion basis depending on the extent of the services provided.

Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable are limited due to the dispersion of customer base among geographic areas and remedies provided by terms of contracts and statutes.

Coal Sales Contracts

Level 3's coal is sold primarily under long-term contracts with electric utilities, which burn coal in order to generate steam to produce electricity. A substantial portion of Level 3's coal sales were made under long-term contracts during 1999, 1998, and 1997. The remainder of Level 3's sales are made on the spot market where prices are substantially lower than those in the long-term contracts. As the long-term contracts expire, a higher proportion of Level 3's sales will occur on the spot market.

The coal industry is highly competitive. Level 3 competes not only with other domestic and foreign coal suppliers, some of whom are larger and have greater capital resources than Level 3, but also with alternative methods of generating electricity and alternative energy sources. Many of Level 3's competitors are served by two railroads and, due to the competition, often benefit from lower transportation costs than Level 3 which is served by a single railroad. Additionally, many competitors have more favorable geological conditions than Level 3, often resulting in lower comparative costs of production.

Level 3 is also required to comply with various federal, state and local laws concerning protection of the environment. Level 3 believes its compliance with environmental protection and land restoration laws will not affect its competitive position since its competitors are similarly affected by such laws.

Level 3 and its mining ventures have entered into various agreements with its customers which stipulate delivery and payment terms on the sale of coal. Prior to 1993, one of the primary customers deferred receipt of certain commitments by purchasing undivided fractional interest in coal reserves of Level 3 and the mining ventures. Under the agreements, revenue was recognized when cash was received. The agreements with this customer were renegotiated in 1992. In accordance with the renegotiated agreements, there were no sales of interest in coal reserves subsequent to January 1, 1993. Level 3 has delivered and has the obligation to deliver the coal reserves to the customer in the future if the customer exercises its option to take delivery of the coal. If the option is exercised, Level 3 presently intends to deliver coal from unaffiliated mines. In the opinion of the management, Level 3 has sufficient coal reserves to cover the above sales commitments.

Level 3's coal sales contracts are with several electric utility and industrial companies. In the event that these customers do not fulfill contractual responsibilities, Level 3 would pursue the available legal remedies.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Depreciation and Amortization

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization for the majority of the Company's property, plant and equipment are computed on accelerated and straight-line methods based on the following useful lives:

Facility and Leasehold Improvements	20—40 years
Operating Equipment:	
Communications backbone	25 years
Transmission equipment and electronics	3—7 years
Network Construction Equipment	5—7 years
Furniture and Office Equipment	3—7 years
Other	2—10 years

Depletion of mineral properties is provided primarily on an units-of-extraction basis determined in relation to coal committed under sales contracts.

Software Development Costs

In March 1998, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“AICPA”) issued Statement of Position 98-1, “Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use” (“SOP 98-1”). The effective date of this pronouncement was for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1998, however, the Company elected to account for internal software development costs incurred in developing its integrated business support systems in accordance with SOP 98-1 in 1998. The Company recognized \$27 million of expense for the development of operating support systems in 1998 that would have previously been capitalized prior to adoption of SOP 98-1.

Start-Up Costs

In April 1998, the AICPA issued Statement of Position 98-5, “Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities”, (“SOP 98-5”), which provides guidance on the financial reporting for start-up and organization costs. It requires costs of start-up activities and organization costs to be expensed as incurred. SOP 98-5 was effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1998, however, the Company elected to adopt SOP 98-5 in 1998. The adoption of SOP 98-5 did not result in a significant charge to earnings in 1998.

Subsidiary and Investee Stock Activity

The Company recognizes gains and losses from the sale, issuance and repurchase of stock by its subsidiaries and equity method investees in the statements of operations.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share have been computed using the weighted average number of shares during each period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by including the dilutive effect of common stock that would be issued assuming conversion or exercise of outstanding convertible debt, stock options and other dilutive securities.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets primarily include amounts allocated upon acquisitions of businesses, franchises and subscriber lists. These assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of benefit.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

For intangibles originating from communications or other information services related acquisitions, the Company is amortizing these assets over a five year period. Intangibles attributable to other acquisitions and investments are amortized over periods which do not exceed 40 years.

Long Lived Assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of long lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Determination of any impairment would include a comparison of estimated future operating cash flows anticipated to be generated during the remaining life of the asset to the net carrying value of the asset.

Reserves for Reclamation

The Company follows the policy of providing an accrual for reclamation of mined properties, based on the estimated total cost of restoration of such properties to meet compliance with laws governing strip mining, by applying per-ton reclamation rates to coal mined. These reclamation rates are determined using the remaining estimated reclamation costs and tons of coal committed under sales contracts. The Company reviews its reclamation cost estimates annually and revises the reclamation rates on a prospective basis, as necessary.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes net earnings (loss) and other changes in equity not included in net earnings (loss), such as unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities classified as available for sale and foreign currency translation adjustments related to foreign subsidiaries.

Foreign Currencies

Generally, local currencies of foreign subsidiaries are the functional currencies for financial reporting purposes. Assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates. Revenue, expenses and cash flows are translated using average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Gains or losses resulting from currency translation are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity and in the statements of comprehensive income.

Stock Dividend

Effective August 10, 1998 the Company issued a dividend of one share, of Level 3 Common Stock for each share of Level 3 Common Stock outstanding. All share information and per share data have been restated to reflect the stock dividend.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 1998, the FASB issued SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS No. 133”). SFAS No. 133 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000 (January 1, 2001 for the Company). SFAS No. 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at the fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether a derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and, if it is, the type of hedge transaction. The Company currently makes minimal use of derivative instruments as defined by SFAS No. 133. If the Company does not increase the utilization of these derivative instruments by the effective date of SFAS No. 133, the adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company’s results of operations or its financial position.

In December 1999 the SEC staff released Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, “Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements” (“SAB 101”). SAB 101 provides interpretive guidance on the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in the financial statements. SAB 101 must be applied to the financial statements no later than the first quarter of 2000. The Company does not believe that the adoption of SAB 101 will have a material affect on the Company’s financial results.

Fiscal Year

In May 1998, the Company’s Board of Directors changed Level 3’s fiscal year end from the last Saturday in December to a calendar year end. The results of operations for the additional five days in the 1998 fiscal year are reflected in the Company’s Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1998 and were not material to the overall results of operations and cash flows. There were 52 weeks in fiscal year 1997.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(2) Reorganization—Discontinued Construction Operations

Prior to March 31, 1998, the Company had a two-class capital structure. The Company’s Class C Stock reflected the performance of the construction operations (“Construction Group”) and the Class D Stock reflected the performance of the other businesses, including communications, information services and coal mining. In 1997 the Board of Directors of Level 3 approved a proposal for the separation of the Construction Group from the other operations of the Company through a split-off of the Construction Group (the “Split-off”). In December 1997, the Company’s stockholders approved the Split-off and in March 1998, the Company received a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that stated the Split-off would be tax-free to U.S. stockholders. The Split-off was effected on March 31, 1998. As a result of the Split-off, the Company no longer owns any interest in the Construction Group. Accordingly, the separate financial statements and management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of Peter Kiewit Sons’, Inc. should be obtained to review the results of operations of the Construction Group for the three and twelve months ended March 31, 1998 and December 27, 1997, respectively.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

On March 31, 1998, the Company reflected the fair value of the Construction Group as a distribution to the Class C stockholders because the distribution was considered non-pro rata as compared to the Company's previous two-class capital stock structure. The Company recognized a gain of \$608 million within discontinued operations, equal to the difference between the carrying value of the Construction Group and its fair value in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 96-4, "Accounting for Reorganizations Involving a Non-Pro Rata Split-off of Certain Nonmonetary Assets to Owners." No taxes were provided on this gain due to the tax-free nature of the Split-off.

In connection with the Split-off, the Class D Stock became the common stock of Level 3 Communications, Inc. ("Common Stock"), and shortly thereafter, began trading on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "LVLT".

The Company's certificate of incorporation gave stockholders the right to exchange their Class C Stock for Class D Stock under a set conversion formula. That right was eliminated as a result of the Split-off. To replace that conversion right, Class C stockholders received 6.5 million shares of a new Class R Stock in January 1998, which was convertible into Common Stock in accordance with terms ratified by stockholders in December 1997. The Company reflected in the equity accounts the exchange of the conversion right and issuance of the Class R Stock at its fair value of \$92 million at the date of the Split-off.

On May 1, 1998, the Board of Directors of Level 3 Communications, Inc. determined to force conversion of all shares of the Company's Class R Stock into shares of Common Stock, effective May 15, 1998. The Class R Stock was converted into Common Stock in accordance with the formula set forth in the certificate of incorporation of the Company. Each holder of Class R Stock ultimately received .7778 of a share of Common Stock for each share of Class R Stock held. In total 6.5 million shares of Class R Stock were converted into 5.1 million shares of Common Stock. The value of the Class R Stock at the time of the forced conversion was \$164 million. The Company recognized the additional \$72 million of value upon conversion of the Class R Stock to Common Stock in the equity accounts.

The following details the earnings per share calculations for Class C Stock:

<u>Class C Stock</u>	<u>1997</u>
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders (in millions)	\$ 155
Add: Interest Expense, Net of Tax Effect Associated with Convertible Debentures	1
Net Income for Diluted Shares	<u>\$ 156</u>
Total Number of Weighted Average Shares Outstanding Used to Compute Basic Earnings per Share (in thousands)	9,728
Additional Dilutive Shares Assuming Conversion of Convertible Debentures	441
Total Number of Shares Used to Compute Diluted Earnings per Share	<u>10,169</u>
Net Income	
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$15.99</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$15.35</u>

The following is summarized financial information of the Construction Group:

<u>Operations (in millions)</u>	<u>1997</u>
Revenue	\$2,764
Net Earnings	155

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(3) Discontinued Energy Operations

On January 2, 1998, the Company completed the sale of its energy assets to MidAmerican. These assets included approximately 20.2 million shares of MidAmerican common stock (assuming the exercise of 1 million options held by Level 3), Level 3's 30% interest in CE Electric and Level 3's investments in international power projects in Indonesia and the Philippines. Level 3 recognized an after-tax gain on the disposition of \$324 million and the after-tax proceeds of approximately \$967 million from the transaction are being used in part to fund the Business Plan. Results of operations for the period through January 2, 1998 were not considered significant and the gain on disposition was calculated using the carrying amount of the energy assets as of December 27, 1997.

In order to fund the purchase of Level 3's energy assets, MidAmerican sold, in 1997 approximately 19.1 million shares of its common stock at a price of \$37.875 per share. This sale reduced Level 3's ownership in MidAmerican to approximately 24% but increased its proportionate share of MidAmerican's equity. Level 3 recognized an after-tax gain of approximately \$44 million from MidAmerican transactions in 1997.

In 1997 the Labour Party in the United Kingdom implemented a "Windfall Tax" against privatized British utilities. This one-time tax was 23% of the difference between the value of Northern Electric, plc at the time of privatization and the utility's current value based on profits over a period of up to four years. CE Electric recorded an extraordinary charge of approximately \$194 million when the tax was enacted in 1997. The total impact to Level 3 directly through its investment in CE Electric and indirectly through its interest in MidAmerican, was \$63 million.

The following is summarized financial information for discontinued energy operations for the fiscal year ended December 27, 1997:

Income from Discontinued Operations (in millions)	<u>1997</u>
Operations	
Equity in:	
MidAmerican earnings, net	\$16
CE Electric earnings, net	17
International energy projects earnings, net	5
Income Tax Expense	<u>(9)</u>
Income from operations	29
MidAmerican Stock Transactions	
Gain on Investee Stock Activity	68
Income Tax Expense	<u>(24)</u>
Gain on MidAmerican stock activity	44
Extraordinary Loss—Windfall Tax	
Level 3's Share from MidAmerican	(39)
Level 3's Share from CE Electric	(58)
Income Tax Benefits	<u>34</u>
Extraordinary loss	<u>(63)</u>
Income from Discontinued Energy Operations	<u><u>\$10</u></u>

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following is summarized financial information of MidAmerican, CE Electric, and the International energy projects:

Operations (in millions)	<u>1997</u>
Revenue:	
MidAmerican	\$2,271
CE Electric	1,564
Net Earnings (Loss):	
MidAmerican	\$ (84)
CE Electric	(136)
International energy projects	2

(4) Earnings Per Share

The Company had a loss from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998, therefore, the dilutive impact of the approximately 12 million shares attributable to the Convertible Subordinated Notes and the approximately 21 million options and warrants outstanding at December 31, 1999 and approximately 23 million options and warrants outstanding at December 31, 1998, have not been included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because the resulting computation would have been anti-dilutive. For the year ended December 27, 1997, potentially dilutive stock options are calculated in accordance with the treasury stock method which assumes that proceeds from exercise of all options are used to repurchase common stock at the average market value. The number of shares remaining after the assumed exercise proceeds are exhausted represent the potentially dilutive effect of the options.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following details the earnings (loss) per share calculations for Level 3 Common Stock. A calculation of the earnings per share for the Class C Stock in 1997 can be found in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended		
	1999	1998	1997
Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations (in millions)	\$ (487)	\$ (128)	\$ 83
Discontinued Operations:			
Earnings from discontinued energy operations	—	324	10
Gain on separation of construction operations	—	608	—
Earnings from discontinued operations	—	932	10
Net Earnings (Loss) Excluding Discontinued Construction Operations	<u>\$ (487)</u>	<u>\$ 804</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>
Total Number of Weighted Average Shares Outstanding used to Compute			
Basic Earnings Per Share (in thousands)	334,348	301,976	249,293
Additional Dilutive Stock Options	—	—	1,079
Total Number of Shares used to Compute Dilutive Earnings (Loss) Per Share	<u>334,348</u>	<u>301,976</u>	<u>250,372</u>
Earnings (Loss) per Share (Basic and Diluted):			
Continuing operations	<u>\$ (1.46)</u>	<u>\$ (.43)</u>	<u>\$.33</u>
Discontinued energy operations	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1.07</u>	<u>\$.04</u>
Gain on split-off of discontinued construction operations	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2.02</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Net earnings (loss) excluding discontinued construction operations	<u>\$ (1.46)</u>	<u>\$ 2.66</u>	<u>\$.37</u>
Net earnings (loss) excluding gain on split-off of construction operations	<u>\$ (1.46)</u>	<u>\$.64</u>	<u>\$.37</u>

(5) Acquisitions

On January 5, 1999, Level 3 acquired BusinessNet Ltd. (“BusinessNet”), a leading London-based Internet service provider in a largely stock-for-stock transaction valued at \$12 million and accounted for as a purchase. After completion of certain adjustments, the Company agreed to issue approximately 400,000 shares of Common Stock and paid \$1 million in cash in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding shares of BusinessNet’s capital stock. Of the approximately 400,000 shares Level 3 agreed to issue in connection with the acquisition, approximately 150,000 shares of Level 3 Common Stock have been pledged to Level 3 to secure certain indemnification obligations of the former BusinessNet stockholders. In October 1999, Level 3 released approximately 42,000 shares pursuant to the acquisition agreement. The pledge of the remaining shares will terminate in July 2000, unless otherwise extended pursuant to the terms of the acquisition agreement. Liabilities exceeded assets acquired, and goodwill of \$16 million was recognized from the transaction and is being amortized over five years.

In April 1998, the Company acquired XCOM Technologies, Inc. (“XCOM”), a privately held company that has developed technology which provides certain key components necessary for the Company to develop an interface between its Internet protocol-based network and the existing public switched telephone network. The Company issued approximately 5.3 million shares of Level 3 Common Stock and 0.7 million options and warrants to purchase Level 3 Common Stock in exchange for all the stock, options and warrants of XCOM.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The Company accounted for this transaction, valued at \$154 million, as a purchase. Of the total purchase price, \$115 million was originally allocated to in-process research and development and was taken as a nondeductible charge to earnings in the second quarter of 1998. The purchase price exceeded the fair value of the net assets acquired by \$30 million which was recognized as goodwill.

In October 1998, the SEC issued new guidelines for valuing acquired research and development which were applied retroactively. The Company believes its accounting for the acquisition was made in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and established appraisal practices at the time of the acquisition. However, due to the significance of the charge relative to the total value of the acquisition, the Company reduced the charge for in-process research and development from \$115 to \$30 million, and increased the related goodwill by \$85 million. The goodwill associated with the XCOM transaction is being amortized over a five-year period.

In September 1998, Level 3 acquired GeoNet Communications, Inc. (“GeoNet”), a regional Internet service provider located in Northern California. The Company issued approximately 0.6 million shares and options in exchange for GeoNet’s capital stock, which valued the transaction at approximately \$19 million. Acquired liabilities exceeded assets, and goodwill of \$21 million was recognized from this transaction which is being amortized over five years.

The cumulative operating results of BusinessNet, XCOM and GeoNet and other 1998 acquisitions were not significant relative to the Company’s 1999 and 1998 results.

For the Company’s acquisitions, the excess purchase price over the fair market value of the underlying assets was allocated to goodwill, other intangible assets and property based upon preliminary estimates of fair value. The final purchase price allocation for XCOM and GeoNet did not vary significantly from preliminary estimates. The Company does not believe that the final purchase price allocation for BusinessNet will vary significantly from the preliminary estimates for BusinessNet.

(6) Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used to determine classification and fair values of financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents generally consist of funds invested in highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. The securities are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

Marketable and Restricted Securities

Level 3 has classified all marketable and restricted securities as available-for-sale. Restricted securities include investments in mutual funds that are restricted to fund certain reclamation liabilities of its coal mining ventures and cash deposits to collateralize letters of credit. The amortized cost of the securities used in computing unrealized and realized gains and losses is determined by specific identification. Fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices for the securities on hand or for similar investments. Net unrealized holding gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within stockholders’ equity, net of tax.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

At December 31, 1999 and 1998 the amortized cost, unrealized holding gains and losses, and estimated fair values of marketable and restricted securities were as follows:

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Unrealized Holding Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Holding Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
	(dollars in millions)			
1999				
Marketable Securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$2,231	\$—	\$ (4)	\$2,227
	<u>\$2,231</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$2,227</u>
Restricted Securities:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16	\$—	\$—	\$ 16
Wilmington Trust:				
Intermediate term bond fund	13	—	—	13
Equity fund	10	7	—	17
	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>
1998				
Marketable Securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$2,147	\$ 8	\$—	\$2,155
U.S. Government Agency securities	639	1	—	640
Equity securities	54	—	(3)	51
Other securities	20	—	(3)	17
	<u>\$2,860</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$2,863</u>
Restricted Securities:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6	\$—	\$—	\$ 6
Wilmington Trust:				
Intermediate term bond fund	13	—	—	13
Equity fund	10	3	—	13
	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>

For debt securities, amortized costs do not vary significantly from principal amounts. Realized gains and losses on sales of marketable and equity securities were \$17 million and \$16 million in 1999, \$10 million and \$1 million in 1998, and \$9 million and \$- million in 1997, respectively.

At December 31, 1999, the contractual maturities of the debt securities are as follows:

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
	(dollars in millions)	
U.S. Treasury Securities:		
Less than 1 year	<u>\$2,231</u>	<u>\$2,227</u>

Maturities for the restricted securities have not been presented as they do not have a single maturity date.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Long-Term Debt

The fair value of long-term debt was estimated using the December 31, 1999 and 1998 average of the bid and ask price for the publicly traded debt instruments. The fair value of the outstanding amount under the Senior Secured Credit Facility approximates its carrying value at December 31, 1999.

The carrying amount and estimated fair values of Level 3's financial instruments are as follows:

	1999		1998	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(dollars in millions)			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,219	\$1,219	\$ 842	\$ 842
Marketable Securities	2,227	2,227	2,863	2,863
Restricted Securities	46	46	32	32
Investments (Note 8)	300	1,973	300	818
Long-term Debt including current portion (Note 10)	3,995	4,034	2,646	2,613

(7) Property, Plant and Equipment

Construction in Progress

The Company is currently constructing its communications network. Costs associated directly with the uncompleted network and interest expense incurred during construction are capitalized based on the weighted average accumulated construction expenditures and the interest rates related to borrowings associated with the construction (Note 10). Certain gateway facilities, local networks and operating equipment have been placed in service during 1999. These assets are being depreciated over their useful lives, primarily ranging from 3-25 years. As other segments of the network are placed in service, the assets will be depreciated over their useful lives.

The Company is currently developing business support systems required for its Business Plan. The external direct costs of software, materials and services, payroll and payroll related expenses for employees directly associated with the project, and interest costs incurred when developing the business support systems are capitalized. Upon completion of the projects, the total cost of the business support systems are amortized over their useful lives of 3 years.

For the year ended December 31, 1999, the Company invested \$3,299 million in its communications business, including \$1,384 million on the U.S. intercity network, \$255 million on the Pan European network, \$270 million on transoceanic networks, \$613 million on domestic gateway facilities and local networks, and \$221 million on European gateway facilities and local networks.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Capitalized business support systems and network construction costs that have not been placed in service have been classified as construction-in-progress within Property, Plant & Equipment below.

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Book Value</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
1999			
Land and Mineral Properties	\$ 56	\$ (11)	\$ 45
Facility and Leasehold Improvements			
Communications	400	(14)	386
Information Services	26	(3)	23
Coal Mining	18	(15)	3
CPTC	92	(9)	83
Operating Equipment			
Communications	686	(83)	603
Information Services	54	(37)	17
Coal Mining	176	(156)	20
CPTC	17	(7)	10
Network Construction Equipment	98	(10)	88
Furniture and Office Equipment	150	(66)	84
Other	155	(28)	127
Construction-in-Progress	2,798	—	2,798
	<u>\$4,726</u>	<u>\$(439)</u>	<u>\$4,287</u>
1998			
Land and Mineral Properties	\$ 32	\$ (11)	\$ 21
Facility and Leasehold Improvements			
Communications	80	(1)	79
Information Services	24	(2)	22
Coal Mining	18	(15)	3
CPTC	91	(5)	86
Operating Equipment			
Communications	245	(18)	227
Information Services	53	(30)	23
Coal Mining	180	(155)	25
CPTC	17	(4)	13
Network Construction Equipment	46	(1)	45
Furniture and Office Equipment	67	(10)	57
Other	72	(2)	70
Construction-in-Progress	390	—	390
	<u>\$1,315</u>	<u>\$(254)</u>	<u>\$1,061</u>

Depreciation expense was \$192 million in 1999, \$48 million in 1998 and \$20 million in 1997. Depreciation expense attributable to the network construction equipment is capitalized and included in Construction-in-Progress until such time it is placed in service.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(8) Investments

The Company holds significant equity positions in two publicly traded companies; RCN Corporation (“RCN”) and Commonwealth Telephone Enterprises, Inc. (“Commonwealth Telephone”). RCN is a facilities-based provider of communications services to the residential market primarily in the northeastern United States and California. RCN provides local and long distance phone, cable television and Internet services in several markets; including Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., and California’s San Francisco to San Diego corridor.

Commonwealth Telephone holds Commonwealth Telephone Company, an incumbent local exchange carrier operating in various rural Pennsylvania markets, and CTSI, Inc., a competitive local exchange carrier which commenced operations in 1997.

On December 31, 1999, Level 3 owned approximately 35% and 48% of the outstanding shares of RCN and Commonwealth Telephone, respectively, and accounts for each entity using the equity method. The market value of the Company’s investment in RCN and Commonwealth Telephone was \$1,292 million and \$574 million, respectively, on December 31, 1999.

The Company recognizes gains from the sale, issuance and repurchase of stock by its subsidiaries and equity method investees in its statements of operations. During 1999, RCN issued stock in a public offering and for certain transactions which diluted the Company’s ownership of RCN from 41% at December 31, 1998 to 35% at December 31, 1999. The increase in the Company’s proportionate share of RCN’s net assets as a result of these transactions resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$117 million for the Company in 1999. The Company also recognized a similar gain of \$62 million in 1998. The Company’s investment in RCN, including goodwill, was \$166 million and \$184 million at December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

On October 4, 1999, RCN announced that Vulcan Ventures, Inc. had agreed to invest \$1.65 billion in RCN. This transaction, expected to close during the first quarter of 2000, is in the form of preferred stock convertible to 26.6 million shares of RCN common stock. The preferred shares must be converted to common shares within a three to seven year period at \$62 per share.

On December 13, 1999, RCN announced that it was acquiring 21st Century Telecom Group, Inc. (“21st Century”) in a transaction valued at approximately \$500 million, payable in RCN stock and assumed debt. RCN expects to issue 4.7 million shares for the outstanding stock of 21st Century and will offer to exchange approximately \$62 million worth of RCN stock for 21st Century’s outstanding preferred stock. This transaction is subject to the antitrust and regulatory approvals and is expected to close in the first quarter of 2000.

Level 3, based on current market conditions, expects to recognize a significant gain when Vulcan Ventures, Inc. converts its RCN preferred stock to RCN common stock and the 21st Century transaction closes.

During 1999, Commonwealth Telephone issued stock for certain transactions which slightly diluted the Company’s ownership of Commonwealth Telephone. The increase in the Company’s proportionate share of Commonwealth Telephone’s net assets as a result of these transactions resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$1 million for the Company in 1999. The Company’s investment in Commonwealth Telephone, including goodwill, was \$126 million and \$116 million at December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

In September 1998, Commonwealth Telephone conducted a rights offering of 3.7 million shares of its common stock. Under the terms of the offering, each stockholder received one right for every five shares of Commonwealth Telephone Common Stock or Commonwealth Telephone Class B Common Stock held. The rights enabled the holder to purchase Commonwealth Telephone Common Stock at a subscription price of

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

\$21.25 per share. Level 3, which owned approximately 48% of Commonwealth Telephone prior to the rights offering, exercised its 1.8 million rights it received with respect to the shares it held for \$38 million. As a result of subscriptions made by other stockholders, Level 3 maintained its 48% ownership interest in Commonwealth Telephone after the rights offering.

In June 1998, Cable Michigan announced that its Board of Directors had reached a definitive agreement to sell the company to Avalon Cable of Michigan, Inc. for \$40.50 per share in a cash-for-stock transaction. Level 3 received approximately \$129 million when the transaction closed in November 1998 and recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately \$90 million.

The following is summarized financial information of RCN for each of the three years ended December 31, 1999 and as of December 31, 1999 and 1998 (in millions):

	Year Ended		
	1999	1998	1997
Operations:			
RCN Corporation:			
Revenue	\$ 276	\$ 211	\$ 127
Net loss available to common shareholders	(369)	(205)	(52)
Level 3's Share:			
Net loss	(134)	(91)	(26)
Goodwill amortization	(1)	(1)	—
	\$(135)	\$ (92)	\$ (26)
Financial Position:			
Current Assets	\$1,924	\$1,092	
Other Assets	1,289	816	
Total assets	3,213	1,908	
Current Liabilities	269	178	
Other Liabilities	2,169	1,282	
Minority Interest	130	77	
Preferred Stock	253	—	
Total liabilities and preferred stock	2,821	1,537	
Common equity	\$ 392	\$ 371	
Level 3's Investment:			
Equity in net assets	\$ 139	\$ 150	
Goodwill	27	34	
	\$ 166	\$ 184	

In July 1999, the Company and Data Return Corporation (“Data Return”) entered into an agreement whereby Data Return would purchase \$5 million of capacity from the Company by December 31, 2001. In lieu of cash, the Company agreed to accept, at the time, approximately 1.9 million shares of Data Return restricted common stock as payment for services to be provided. The Company recorded the transaction as an investment and deferred revenue at the value of the services to be provided. In October 1999, Data Return conducted an

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

initial public offering. The market value of the Company's investment in Data Return at December 31, 1999 was approximately \$104 million. The Company, however, can not reflect the fair value of the Data Return investment in its financial statements until it provides the services to Data Return or certain restrictions expire.

(9) Other Assets

At December 31, 1999 and 1998 other assets consisted of the following:

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
	(in millions)	
Goodwill:		
XCOM, net of accumulated amortization of \$37 and \$15	\$ 75	\$100
GeoNet, net of accumulated amortization of \$4 and \$1	17	20
BusinessNet, net of accumulated amortization of \$4 and \$ —	12	—
Other, net of accumulated amortization of \$8 and \$1	14	21
Prepaid Network Assets	30	—
Deposits	64	—
Debt Issuance Costs, net	101	67
Pavilion Towers Office Complex	23	23
CPTC Deferred Development and Financing Costs	15	15
Unrecovered Mine Development Costs	14	15
Other	16	23
Total other assets	<u>\$381</u>	<u>\$284</u>

Goodwill amortization expense, excluding amortization expense attributable to equity method investees, was \$36 million in 1999, \$17 in 1998 and \$ — in 1997.

(10) Long-Term Debt

At December 31, 1999 and 1998, long-term debt was as follows:

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
	(dollars in millions)	
Senior Notes (9.125% due 2008)	\$2,000	\$2,000
Senior Discount Notes (10.5% due 2008)	559	504
Senior Secured Credit Facility:		
Term Loan Facility		
Tranche A (9.23% due 2007)	200	—
Tranche B (9.98% due 2008)	275	—
Convertible Subordinated Notes (6.0% due 2009)	823	—
CPTC Long-term Debt (with recourse only to CPTC):		
(7.6%-9.5% due 2004 -2017)	115	116
Other	23	26
	<u>3,995</u>	<u>2,646</u>
Less current portion	(6)	(5)
	<u>\$3,989</u>	<u>\$2,641</u>

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

9.125% Senior Notes

In April 1998, the Company received \$1.94 billion of net proceeds from an offering of \$2 billion aggregate principal amount 9.125% Senior Notes Due 2008 (“Senior Notes”). Interest on the notes accrues at 9.125% per year and is payable on May 1 and November 1 each year in cash.

The Senior Notes are subject to redemption at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time on or after May 1, 2003, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve months beginning May 1, of the years indicated below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Redemption Price</u>
2003	104.563%
2004	103.042%
2005	101.521%
2006 and thereafter	100.000%

In addition, at any time or from time to time prior to May 1, 2001, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 109.125% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date. The Senior Notes are senior, unsecured obligations of the Company, ranking *pari passu* with all existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness of the Company. The Senior Notes contain certain covenants, which among other things, limit consolidated debt, dividend payments, and transactions with affiliates. The Company used the net proceeds of the Senior Notes offering in connection with the implementation of its Business Plan to increase substantially its information services business and to expand the range of services it offers by building an advanced, international, facilities-based communications network based on IP technology.

Debt issuance costs of \$65 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the Senior Notes.

10.5% Senior Discount Notes

In December 1998, the Company sold \$834 million aggregate principal amount at maturity of 10.5% Senior Discount Notes Due 2008 (“Senior Discount Notes”). The sales proceeds of \$500 million, excluding debt issuance costs, were recorded as long term debt. Interest on Senior Discount Notes accretes at a rate of 10.5% per annum, compounded semiannually, to an aggregate principal amount of \$834 million by December 1, 2003. Cash interest will not accrue on the Senior Discount Notes prior to December 1, 2003; however, the Company may elect to commence the accrual of cash interest on all outstanding Senior Discount Notes on or after December 1, 2001, in which case the outstanding principal amount at maturity of each Senior Discount Note will on the elected commencement date be reduced to the accreted value of the Senior Discount Note as of that date and cash interest shall be payable on that Note on June 1 and December 1 thereafter. Commencing June 1, 2004, interest on the Senior Discount Notes will accrue at the rate of 10.5% per annum and will be payable in cash semiannually in arrears. Accrued interest expense for the year ended December 31, 1999 on the Senior Discount Notes of \$55 million was added to long-term debt.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The Senior Discount Notes will be subject to redemption at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time on or after December 1, 2003 at the following redemption prices (expressed as percentages of accreted value) plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve months beginning December 1, of the years indicated below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Redemption Price</u>
2003	105.25%
2004	103.50%
2005	101.75%
2006 and thereafter	100.00%

In addition, at any time or from time to time prior to December 1, 2001, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount at maturity of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 110.50% of the accreted value of the notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date. These notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company, ranking *pari passu* with all existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness of the Company. The Senior Discount Notes contain certain covenants which, among other things, restrict the Company's ability to incur additional debt, make certain restricted payments, pay dividends, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, enter into transactions with affiliates, and sell assets or merge with another company.

The net proceeds of \$486 million were used to accelerate the implementation of its Business Plan, primarily the funding for the increase in committed number of route miles of the Company's U.S. intercity network.

Debt issuance costs of \$14 million have been capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the Senior Discount Notes.

Senior Secured Credit Facility

On September 30, 1999, Level 3 and certain Level 3 subsidiaries entered into a \$1.375 billion secured credit facility ("Senior Secured Credit Facility"). The facility is comprised of a senior secured revolving credit facility in the amount of \$650 million and a two-tranche senior secured term loan facility aggregating \$725 million. The secured term loan facility consists of a \$450 million tranche A and a \$275 million tranche B term loan facility, respectively. At December 31, 1999, Level 3 had borrowed \$200 million and \$275 million under the tranche A and tranche B secured term loan facility, respectively.

The obligations under the revolving credit facility are secured by substantially all the assets of Level 3 and, subject to certain exceptions, its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries (other than the borrower under the term loan facility). Such assets will also secure a portion of the term loan facility. Additionally, all obligations under the term loan facility will be secured by the equipment that is purchased with the proceeds of the term loan facility.

Amounts drawn under the secured credit facility will bear interest, at the option of the Company, at an alternate base rate or reserve-adjusted LIBOR plus applicable margins. The applicable margins for the revolving credit facility and tranche A term loan facility range from 50 to 175 basis points over the alternate base rate and from 150 to 275 basis points over LIBOR and are fixed for the tranche B term loan facility at 250 basis points over the alternate base rate and 350 basis points over LIBOR. Interest and commitment fees on the revolving credit facility and the term loan facilities are payable quarterly with specific rates determined by actual borrowings under each facility.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The revolving credit facility provides for automatic and permanent quarterly reductions of the amount available for borrowing under that facility, commencing at \$17.25 million on March 31, 2004, and increasing to approximately \$61 million per quarter. The tranche A term loan facility amortizes in consecutive quarterly payments beginning on March 31, 2004, commencing at \$9 million per quarter and increasing to \$58.5 million per quarter. The revolving credit facility and tranche A term loan facility mature on September 30, 2007. The tranche B term loan facility amortizes in consecutive quarterly payments beginning on March 31, 2004, commencing at less than \$1 million and increasing to \$67 million in 2007.

The Senior Secured Credit Facility contains certain covenants, which among other things, limit additional indebtedness, dividend payments, certain investments and transactions with affiliates. Level 3 and the borrowers must also comply with specific financial and operational tests and maintain certain financial ratios.

Debt issuance costs of \$24 million were capitalized and will be amortized as interest expense over the terms of Senior Secured Credit Facility.

6% Convertible Subordinated Notes

On September 14, 1999, the Company received \$798 million of proceeds, after transaction costs, from an offering of \$823 million aggregate principal amount of its 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes Due 2009 (“Subordinated Notes”). The Subordinated Notes are unsecured and subordinated to all existing and future senior indebtedness of the Company. Interest on the notes accrues at 6% per year and is payable each year in cash on March 15 and September 15. The principal amount of the notes will be due on September 15, 2009. The Subordinated Notes may be converted into shares of common stock of the Company at any time prior to maturity, unless the Company has caused the conversion rights to expire. The conversion rate is 15.3401 shares per each \$1,000 principal amount of Subordinated Notes, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. On or after September 15, 2002, Level 3, at its option, may cause the conversion rights to expire. Level 3 may exercise this option only if the current market price exceeds approximately \$91.27 (which represents 140% of the conversion price) for 20 trading days within any period of 30 consecutive trading days including the last day of that period. At December 31, 1999, less than \$1 million of debt had been converted into shares of common stock.

Debt issuance costs of \$25 million were capitalized and are being amortized as interest expense over the term of the Subordinated Notes.

Level 3 currently is using the proceeds from the Senior Secured Credit Facility and Subordinated Notes for working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes in connection with the implementation of its business plan, including the acquisition of telecommunications assets.

The Company capitalized \$116 million and \$15 million of interest expense and amortized debt issuance costs related to network construction and business systems development projects for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

CPTC

California Private Transportation Company, LP’s (“CPTC”) long-term debt consists of a term note with a consortium of banks. The liability under the term note was \$61 million and \$64 million at December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively. The interest rate on the bank note is based on LIBOR plus a varying rate with principal and interest payable quarterly. CPTC entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the same parties. The swap agreement expires in January 2004 and fixes the interest rate on the bank note from 9.21% to 9.71% during the term of the swap agreement. In addition, CPTC’s long-term debt consists of a term loan held

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

by Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, a subsidiary of CIGNA Corporation and Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. The liability under the term loan was \$35 million at December 31, 1999 and 1998. The remaining long-term debt consists of \$9 million of subordinated debt held by Orange County Transportation Authority. The debt is due in varying amounts through 2004 and accrues interest at 9%. Lastly, CPTC had borrowed \$10 million as of December 31, 1999 and \$8 million as of December 31, 1998 from its partners. The debt is generally subordinated to all other debt of CPTC. Interest on the subordinated debt compounds annually at 9.3-9.5% and is payable only as CPTC generates excess cash flows.

Future Debt Maturities:

Scheduled maturities of long-term debt are as follows (in millions): 2000—\$6; 2001—\$7; 2002—\$8; 2003—\$9; 2004—\$59 ; and \$3,906 thereafter.

(11) Employee Benefit Plans

The Company adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation" ("SFAS No. 123") in 1998. Under SFAS No. 123, the fair value of an option or other stock-based compensation (as computed in accordance with accepted option valuation models) on the date of grant is amortized over the vesting periods of the options in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 28 "Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans" ("FIN 28"). The recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 are applied prospectively upon adoption. As a result, the recognition provisions are applied to all stock awards granted in the year of adoption and are not applied to awards granted in previous years unless those awards are modified or settled in cash after adoption of the recognition provisions. Although the recognition of the value of the instruments results in compensation or professional expenses in an entity's financial statements, the expense differs from other compensation and professional expenses in that these charges may be settled in cash, but rather, generally are settled through issuance of common stock.

The Company believes that the adoption of SFAS No. 123 will result in material non-cash charges to operations in 2000 and thereafter. The amount of the non-cash charge will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the number of grants and the fair value of each grant estimated at the time of its award. On a pro forma basis, adopting SFAS No. 123 would not have had a material effect on the results of operations for the year ended December 27, 1997.

The Company recognized a total of \$126 million and \$39 million of non-cash compensation in 1999 and 1998, respectively. In addition to the Company capitalized \$10 million and \$5 million of non-cash compensation for those employees directly involved in the construction of the network or development of the business support systems.

Non-qualified Stock Options and Warrants

In December 1997, stockholders approved amendments to the 1995 Level 3 Stock Plan ("the Plan"). The amended plan, among other things, increases the number of shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock based awards to 70,000,000; increases the maximum number of options granted to any one participant to 10,000,000; provides for the acceleration of vesting in the event of a change in control; allows for the grant of stock based awards to directors of Level 3 and other persons providing services to Level 3; and allows for the grant of nonqualified stock options ("NQSO") with an exercise price less than the fair market value of Common Stock. In December 1997, Level 3 converted both option and stock appreciation rights plans of a subsidiary to the Plan. This conversion resulted in the issuance of 7.4 million options to purchase Common Stock at \$4.50 per share. Level 3 recognized an expense and a corresponding increase in equity as a result of

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

the transaction. The increase in equity and the conversion of the stock appreciation rights liability to equity are reflected as option activity in the Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity. The options vest over three or five years with a five or ten year life.

The Company granted 55,100 and 7,466,247 nonqualified stock options to employees during the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively. In addition 1,898,036 warrants were granted to third parties in 1998 to acquire shares of Common Stock at exercise prices ranging from \$18.50—\$20.00 per share all of which were outstanding at December 31, 1999. The warrants vest quarterly through June 30, 2001. The expense recognized for the year ended December 31, 1999 for NQSOs and warrants outstanding at December 31, 1999 in accordance with SFAS No. 123 was \$7 million. In addition to the expense recognized, the Company capitalized \$1 million of non-cash compensation costs for employees directly involved in the construction of the Internet Protocol network and the development of the business support systems. As of December 31, 1999, the Company had not yet recognized \$5 million of unamortized compensation costs for NQSOs and warrants granted in 1998 and 1999.

The expense recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 123 for NQSOs and warrants in 1998 was \$6 million and \$5 million, respectively. In addition to the expense recognized, the Company capitalized \$2 million of non-cash compensation costs related to NQSOs for employees directly involved in the construction of the IP network and the development of the business support systems.

The fair value of NQSOs and warrants granted was calculated using the Black-Scholes method with a risk free interest rate of 5.5% and expected life of 75% of the total life of the NQSOs and warrants. The Company used an expected volatility rate of 27.5%, except for when the minimum volatility of .001% was used by the Company prior to becoming publicly traded in April 1998. The fair value of the NQSOs and warrants granted in 1999, in accordance with SFAS No. 123 was \$1 million.

In 1998, the Company exchanged approximately 700,000 options and 100,000 options, ranging in prices from \$0.12 to \$1.76 and primarily from \$0.90 to \$1.79 for the XCOM and GeoNet acquisitions, respectively.

Transactions involving stock options granted under the NQSO plan are summarized as follows:

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Exercise Price Per Share</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Balance December 28, 1996	4,440,000	\$4.04—\$4.95	\$4.40
Options granted	14,990,930	4.50— 5.42	4.96
Options cancelled	(106,000)	4.95	4.95
Options exercised	<u>(4,636,930)</u>	4.04— 4.95	4.46
Balance December 27, 1997	14,688,000	<u>\$4.04—\$5.42</u>	<u>\$4.95</u>
Options granted	7,466,247	\$.12—\$41.25	\$8.67
Options cancelled	(668,849)	.12— 34.69	5.52
Options exercised	<u>(2,506,079)</u>	.12— 34.69	4.22
Balance December 31, 1998	18,979,319	<u>\$.12—\$41.25</u>	<u>\$6.50</u>
Options granted	55,100	\$41.44—\$84.75	\$58.61
Options cancelled	(1,005,328)	.12— 41.25	10.84
Options exercised	<u>(3,950,528)</u>	.12— 41.25	5.60
Balance December 31, 1999	<u>14,078,563</u>	<u>\$.12—\$84.75</u>	<u>\$6.64</u>
Options exercisable			
December 27, 1997	2,590,538	\$4.04—\$ 4.95	\$4.35
December 31, 1998	5,456,640	\$.12—\$41.25	\$4.67
December 31, 1999	6,291,624	\$.12—\$41.25	\$6.13

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the 14,078,563 options outstanding on December 31, 1999 is 7.43 years.

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding as of 12/31/99	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable as of 12/31/99	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.12—\$ 0.12	118,361	8.10	\$.12	68,381	\$.12
0.90— 0.90	20,347	4.40	.90	14,782	.90
1.76— 1.79	39,303	8.16	1.76	10,906	1.77
4.04— 5.43	9,519,226	7.41	5.14	4,963,292	4.90
6.20— 8.50	3,775,620	8.05	6.95	911,396	7.01
17.50— 25.03	197,364	3.69	18.44	178,086	17.80
26.80— 39.13	305,242	3.51	30.95	125,947	30.98
40.38— 51.83	56,500	3.69	41.21	18,834	40.38
56.00— 57.47	38,000	4.18	56.75	—	—
61.75— 84.75	8,600	4.27	79.40	—	—
	<u>14,078,563</u>	7.43	\$ 6.64	<u>6,291,624</u>	<u>\$ 6.13</u>

Outperform Stock Option Plan

In April 1998, the Company adopted an outperform stock option (“OSO”) program that was designed so that the Company’s stockholders would receive a market return on their investment before OSO holders receive any return on their options. The Company believes that the OSO program aligns directly management’s and stockholders’ interests by basing stock option value on the Company’s ability to outperform the market in general, as measured by the Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”) 500 Index. Participants in the OSO program do not realize any value from awards unless the Common Stock price outperforms the S&P 500 Index. When the stock price gain is greater than the corresponding gain on the S&P 500 Index, the value received for awards under the OSO plan is based on a formula involving a multiplier related to the level by which the Common Stock outperforms the S&P 500 Index. To the extent that the Common Stock outperforms the S&P 500, the value of OSOs to a holder may exceed the value of non-qualified stock options.

OSO grants are made quarterly to participants employed on the date of the grant. Each award vests in equal quarterly installments over two years and has a four-year life. Each award typically has a two-year moratorium on exercising from the date of grant. As a result, once a participant is 100% vested in the grant the two year moratorium expires. Therefore, each grant has an exercise window of two years.

The fair value under SFAS No. 123 for the 3,241,599 OSOs granted to employees for services performed for the year ended December 31, 1999 was \$193 million. The Company recognized \$111 million of compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 1999 for OSOs granted in 1999 and 1998. In addition to the expense recognized, \$7 million of non-cash compensation was capitalized in 1999 for employees directly involved in the construction of the Internet Protocol network and development of business support systems. As of December 31, 1999, the Company had not yet recognized \$111 million of unamortized compensation costs for OSOs granted in 1998 and 1999. The Company recognized \$24 million of compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 1998 for OSOs outstanding at December 31, 1998. In addition to the expense recognized the Company capitalized \$3 million of non-cash compensation.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The fair value of the options granted was calculated by applying the Black-Scholes method with an S&P 500 expected dividend yield rate of 1.8% and an expected life of 2.5 years. The Company used a blended volatility rate of 26% between the S&P 500 expected volatility rate of 16% and the Level 3 Common Stock expected volatility rate of 27.5%. The expected correlation factor of 0.4 was used to measure the movement of Level 3 stock relative to the S&P 500.

Transactions involving stock awards granted under the OSO plan are summarized below:

	Shares	Option Price Per Share	Weighted Average Option Price
Balance December 27, 1997	—	—	—
Options granted	2,139,075	\$ 29.78—\$ 37.13	\$34.85
Options cancelled	(46,562)	29.78— 37.13	35.53
Options exercised	—	—	—
Balance December 31, 1998	2,092,513	\$ 29.78—\$ 37.13	\$34.85
Options granted	3,241,599	56.00— 78.50	66.58
Options cancelled	(157,623)	29.78— 78.50	51.31
Options exercised	(37,500)	29.78— 37.13	34.64
Balance December 31, 1999	<u>5,138,989</u>	<u>\$ 29.78—\$ 78.50</u>	<u>\$54.15</u>
Options vested but not exercisable as of			
December 31, 1998	234,305	\$ 29.78—\$ 37.13	\$34.85
December 31, 1999	2,098,337	\$ 29.78—\$ 78.50	44.69

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding as of 12/31/99	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Option Price	Number Exercisable as of 12/31/99	Weighted Average Option Price
\$29.78—\$34.50	1,115,214	2.80	\$32.26	—	\$ —
37.00— 56.00	1,459,383	2.70	44.58	—	—
59.75— 78.50	<u>2,564,392</u>	3.66	69.12	—	—
	<u>5,138,989</u>	3.20	\$54.15	—	\$ —

Restricted Stock

In 1999 and 1998, 17,117 and 177,183 shares, respectively, of restricted stock were granted to employees. The restricted stock shares were granted to employees at no cost. The shares vest immediately; however, the employees are restricted from selling these shares for 3 years. The fair value of restricted stock granted in 1999 and 1998 of \$1 million and \$7 million, respectively, was calculated using the value of the Common Stock the day prior to the grant. The expense recognized in 1999 under SFAS No. 123 for restricted stock grants was \$4 million. The expense recognized in 1998 under SFAS No. 123 for Restricted stock grants was \$3 million.

As of December 31, 1999, the Company had not recognized \$1 million of compensation costs for Restricted Stock granted in 1998 and 1999.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Shareworks

Level 3 has designed its compensation programs with particular emphasis on equity-based, long-term incentive programs. The Company has developed two plans under its Shareworks program: the Match Plan and the Grant Plan.

Match Plan—The Match Plan allows eligible employees to defer between 1% and 7% of their eligible compensation to purchase Common Stock at the average stock price for the quarter. Any full time employee is considered eligible on the first day of the calendar quarter after their hire. The Company matches the shares purchased by the employee on a one-for-one basis. Stock purchased with payroll deductions is fully vested. Stock purchased with the Company's matching contributions vests three years after the end of the quarter in which it was made.

The Company's quarterly matching contribution is amortized to compensation expense over the vesting period of 36 months. In 1999, the Company's matching contribution was \$10 million under the Match Plan. The compensation expense recognized in 1999 under this plan was \$1 million. The non-cash compensation expense recognized in 1998 for the Match Plan was less than \$1 million.

Grant Plan—The Grant Plan enables the Company to grant shares of Common Stock to eligible employees based upon a percentage of that employee's eligible salary up to a maximum of 3%. Level 3 employees employed on December 31 of each year, who are age 21 or older with a minimum of 1,000 hours credited service are considered eligible. The shares granted are valued at the fair market value as of the last business day of the calendar year. All prior and future grants vest immediately upon the employees' third anniversary of joining the Shareworks Plan.

The annual grant is expensed in the year of the grant. Compensation expense recorded for the Shareworks Grant Plan for 1999 was approximately \$3 million. Approximately \$1 million of compensation expense was recorded for the Shareworks Grant Plan for 1998.

In addition to the compensation expense recognized, the Company capitalized \$2 million of non-cash compensation costs related to the Shareworks Plans for employees directly involved in the construction of the IP network and the development of the business support systems in 1999 and less than \$1 million of non-cash compensation costs in 1998.

401(k) Plan

The Company and its subsidiaries offer its qualified employees the opportunity to participate in a defined contribution retirement plan qualifying under the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Each employee was eligible to contribute, on a tax deferred basis, a portion of annual earnings not to exceed \$10,000 in 1999. The Company does not match employee contributions and therefore does not incur any expense related to the 401(k) plan.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(12) Income Taxes

An analysis of the income tax (provision) benefit attributable to earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes for the three years ended December 31, 1999 follows:

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
Current:			
U.S. federal	\$161	\$(15)	\$(54)
State	<u>3</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
	164	(25)	(55)
Deferred:			
U.S. federal	\$ 56	50	103
State	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	56	50	103
	<u>\$220</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>

The United States and foreign components of earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes follows:

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
United States	\$(578)	\$(142)	\$35
Foreign	<u>(129)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>\$(707)</u>	<u>\$(153)</u>	<u>\$35</u>

A reconciliation of the actual income tax (provision) benefit and the tax computed by applying the U.S. federal rate (35%) to the earnings (loss) from continuing operations, before income taxes for the three years ended December 31, 1999 follows:

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
Computed Tax at Statutory Rate	\$247	\$ 53	\$(12)
State Income Taxes	2	(7)	(1)
Write-off of In Process Research & Development	—	(11)	—
Coal Depletion	2	2	3
Goodwill Amortization	(12)	(5)	—
Tax Exempt Interest	—	—	2
Prior Year Tax Adjustments	—	—	62
Compensation Expense Attributable to Options	—	—	(7)
Taxes on Unutilized Losses of Foreign Operations	(9)	(4)	—
Foreign Tax Credits	(10)	—	—
Other	<u>—</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$220</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>

During the year ended December 27, 1997, the Company settled a number of disputed tax issues related to prior years that have been included in prior year tax adjustments.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The components of the net deferred tax liabilities for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998 were as follows:

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
	(dollars in millions)	
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Investments in securities	\$ 2	\$ 2
Investments in joint ventures	15	27
Asset bases—accumulated depreciation	122	83
Coal sales	32	32
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>20</u>
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	174	164
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Compensation—and related benefits	76	35
Investment in subsidiaries	11	14
Provision for estimated expenses	27	14
Other	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>
Total Deferred Tax Assets	<u>126</u>	<u>76</u>
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>

(13) Stockholders' Equity

On March 9, 1999 the Company closed the sale of 28.75 million shares of its Common Stock through an underwritten public offering. The net proceeds from the offering of approximately \$1.5 billion after underwriting discounts and offering expenses are being used for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes in connection with the implementation of the Company's Business Plan.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Issuances of Common Stock, for sales, conversions, option exercises and acquisitions, and repurchases of common shares for the three years ended December 31, 1999 are shown below. Prior to the Split-off, the Company was obligated to repurchase Class D shares from stockholders. The Level 3 Stock Plan permits option holders to tender shares to the Company to cover income taxes due on option exercises.

December 28, 1996	231,802,430
Shares Issued	21,589,100
Shares Repurchased	(29,610)
Issuances for Class C Stock Conversions	13,035,430
Option Activity	<u>4,636,930</u>
December 27, 1997	271,034,280
Shares Issued	2,240,467
Shares Repurchased	(30,506)
Issuances for Class C Stock Conversions	20,934,244
Issuances for Class R Stock Conversions	5,084,568
Option Activity	2,506,079
Shares Issued for Acquisition	<u>6,105,574</u>
December 31, 1998	307,874,706
Shares Issued	28,750,000
Option and Shareworks Activity	4,371,578
Shares Issued for Acquisition	396,379
6% Convertible Notes Converted to Shares	<u>4,064</u>
December 31, 1999	<u><u>341,396,727</u></u>

(14) Industry and Geographic Data

In 1998, the Company adopted SFAS No. 131 “Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information”. SFAS No. 131 establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information about operating segments in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. It also establishes standards for disclosures about products and services and geographic areas. Operating segments are components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available and which is evaluated regularly by the Company’s chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. Operating segments are managed separately and represent strategic business units that offer different products and serve different markets.

The Company’s reportable segments include: communications and information services (including communications, computer outsourcing and systems integration segments), and coal mining. Other primarily includes CPTC, equity investments, and other corporate assets and overhead not attributable to a specific segment.

Industry and geographic data for the Company’s discontinued construction and energy operations are not included.

EBITDA, as defined by the Company, consists of earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, non-cash operating expenses (including stock-based compensation and in-process research and development charges) and other non-operating income or expense. The Company excludes non-cash compensation due to its adoption of the expense recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123. EBITDA is commonly used in the communications industry to analyze companies on the basis of operating performance. EBITDA is not intended to represent cash flow for the periods presented.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

In 1999, 1998, and 1997 Commonwealth Edison Company, a coal mining customer, accounted for 22%, 34%, and 43% of Level 3's revenues.

Industry segment financial information follows. Certain prior year information has been reclassified to conform with the 1999 presentation.

	<u>Communications & Information Services</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Communications</u>	<u>Computer Outsourcing</u>	<u>Systems Integration</u>	<u>Coal Mining</u>	<u>Other</u>	
	(dollars in millions)					
1999						
Revenue	\$ 159	\$67	\$ 63	\$207	\$ 19	\$ 515
EBITDA	(390)	19	(10)	81	(87)	(387)
Identifiable Assets	5,001	61	30	345	3,467	8,904
Capital Expenditures	3,299	11	1	3	122	3,436
Depreciation and Amortization	151	9	6	5	57	228
1998						
Revenue	\$ 24	\$63	\$ 57	\$228	\$ 20	\$ 392
EBITDA	(139)	14	(23)	92	(44)	(100)
Identifiable Assets	1,072	59	42	362	3,987	5,522
Capital Expenditures	818	25	4	2	61	910
Depreciation and Amortization	37	8	3	5	13	66
1997						
Revenue	\$ —	\$50	\$ 45	\$222	\$ 15	\$ 332
EBITDA	—	13	1	88	(18)	84
Identifiable Assets	—	42	19	499	921	1,481
Capital Expenditures	—	9	5	3	9	26
Depreciation and Amortization	—	6	2	5	7	20

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following table presents a geographic breakout for revenue, EBITDA, and identifiable assets:

	<u>Communications & Information Services</u>			<u>Coal Mining</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Communications</u>	<u>Computer Outsourcing</u>	<u>Systems Integration</u>			
	(dollars in millions)					
1999						
Revenue:						
United States	\$ 145	\$ 67	\$ 63	\$207	\$ 19	\$ 501
Europe	14	—	—	—	—	14
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 159</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$207</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ 515</u>
EBITDA:						
United States	\$ (297)	\$ 19	\$ (11)	\$ 81	\$ (87)	\$ (295)
Europe	(86)	—	1	—	—	(85)
Other	(7)	—	—	—	—	(7)
	<u>\$ (390)</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ (10)</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ (87)</u>	<u>\$ (387)</u>
Identifiable Assets:						
United States	\$3,935	\$ 61	\$ 20	\$345	\$3,467	\$7,828
Europe	723	—	10	—	—	733
Other	343	—	—	—	—	343
	<u>\$5,001</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$345</u>	<u>\$3,467</u>	<u>\$8,904</u>
1998						
Revenue:						
United States	\$ 23	\$ 62	\$ 56	\$228	\$ 20	\$ 389
Europe	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other	—	1	1	—	—	2
	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$228</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 392</u>
EBITDA:						
United States	\$ (128)	\$ 14	\$ (23)	\$ 92	\$ (44)	\$ (89)
Europe	(9)	—	—	—	—	(9)
Other	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)
	<u>\$ (139)</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ (23)</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ (44)</u>	<u>\$ (100)</u>
Identifiable Assets:						
United States	\$ 959	\$ 59	\$ 42	\$362	\$3,987	\$5,409
Europe	60	—	—	—	—	60
Other	53	—	—	—	—	53
	<u>\$1,072</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ 42</u>	<u>\$362</u>	<u>\$3,987</u>	<u>\$5,522</u>
1997						
Revenue:						
United States	\$ —	\$ 50	\$ 45	\$222	\$ 15	\$ 332
Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$222</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 332</u>
EBITDA:						
United States	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ 1	\$ 88	\$ (18)	\$ 84
Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>	<u>\$ (18)</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>
Identifiable Assets:						
United States	\$ —	\$ 42	\$ 19	\$499	\$ 921	\$1,481
Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 42</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$499</u>	<u>\$ 921</u>	<u>\$1,481</u>

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following information provides a reconciliation of EBITDA to earnings (loss) from continuing operations for the three years ended December 31, 1999:

	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
	(in millions)		
EBITDA	\$(387)	\$(100)	\$ 84
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	(228)	(66)	(20)
Non-Cash Compensation Expense	(126)	(39)	(21)
Write-off of In Process Research and Development	—	(30)	—
Earnings (Loss) from Operations	(741)	(235)	43
Other Income (Expense)	34	82	(8)
Income Tax Benefit	220	25	48
Earnings (Loss) from Continuing Operations	<u>\$(487)</u>	<u>\$(128)</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>

(15) Commitments and Contingencies

On April 23, 1999, Level 3 announced that it had contracted with Tyco Submarine Systems, Ltd. to design and build a transatlantic terabit cable system from Long Island, New York to North Cornwall, UK. The cable system is expected to be in service by September 2000 and is expected to cost between \$600 to \$800 million. The total cost will depend on how the cable is upgraded over time. Level 3 has prefunded the purchase of significant amounts of undersea capacity as part of the Business Plan, but may require additional funding depending on the cable's ultimate structure, pre-construction sales and ownership.

Level 3 announced on April 29, 1999 that it had finalized contracts relating to construction of Ring 1 of its European network in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom. Ring 1, which is approximately 1,800 miles, will connect Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels and London. The network is expected to be ready for service by September 2000. Ring 1 is part of the approximately 4,750 mile intercity network. This European network will be linked to the Level 3 North American intercity network by the Level 3 transatlantic terabit cable system currently under development, also expected to be ready for service by September, 2000.

On July 26, 1999, the Company announced two important developments of its European network build with agreements with Eurotunnel and Alcatel. Eurotunnel will install and supply Level 3 with multiple cross-Channel cables between the United Kingdom and France through the high-security service tunnel. The first of these cables will be completed by the first quarter of 2000. Subsequent cables will be installed to upgrade and expand the network as and when required or when new fiber technology becomes available. Alcatel will design, develop, and install an undersea cable to link the Level 3 network between the United Kingdom and Belgium. The cable system is already under development and will be completed by the end of the first half of 2000.

On May 4, 1999, Level 3 and COLT Telecom Group plc announced an agreement to share costs for the construction of European networks. The agreement calls for Level 3 to share construction costs of COLT's planned 1,600 mile intercity German network linking Berlin, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart. In return, COLT will share construction costs of Ring 1 of Level 3's planned European network.

On June 23, 1999, Level 3 announced a minimum four year, \$250 million strategic agreement with Lucent Technologies to purchase Lucent systems, including new software switches or "softswitches." The minimum purchase commitment is subject to certain conditions and has the potential to grow to \$1 billion over five years.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Under this nonexclusive agreement, Lucent will provide Level 3 its Lucent Technologies Softswitch, a software switch for Internet Protocol networks that is intended to combine the reliability and features that customers expect from the public switched telephone network with the cost effectiveness and flexibility of Internet Protocol technology. With the Lucent Softswitch, Level 3 expects to provide a full range of Internet Protocol based communications services similar in quality and ease of use to services on traditional circuit voice networks. In addition, the companies also agreed to collaborate on future enhancements of softswitches and gateway products to support next-generation broadband services for business and consumers that will combine high-quality voice and video communications with Internet-style web data services.

Operating Leases

The Company is leasing rights of way, communications capacity and premises under various operating leases which, in addition to rental payments, require payments for insurance, maintenance, property taxes and other executory costs related to the lease. Certain leases provide for adjustments in lease cost based upon adjustments in the consumer price index and increases in the landlord's management costs. The lease agreements have various expiration dates through 2019.

In addition to the items described above, future minimum payments for the next five years, under the non-cancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more, consist of the following at December 31, 1999 (in millions):

2000.....	\$ 67
2001.....	43
2002.....	36
2003.....	35
2004.....	35
Thereafter.....	211

Rent expense under lease agreements was \$41 million in 1999, \$18 million in 1998 and \$1 million in 1997.

(16) Related Party Transactions

Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. ("Kiewit") acted as the general contractor on several significant projects for the Company in 1999 and 1998. These projects include the U.S. intercity network, certain local loops and certain gateway sites, the Company's new corporate headquarters in Colorado and a new data center in Tempe, Arizona. Kiewit provided approximately \$1,024 million and \$130 million of construction services related to these projects in 1999 and 1998, respectively.

Level 3 also receives certain mine management services from Kiewit. The expense for these services was \$33 million for 1999, \$34 million for 1998, and \$32 million for 1997, and is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. The revenue earned by Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. in 1997 is included in discontinued operations.

(17) Other Matters

In August 1999 the Company was named as a defendant in *Schweizer vs. Level 3 Communications, Inc. et al.*, a purported national class action, filed in the District Court, County of Boulder, State of Colorado which involves the Company's right to install its fiber optic cable network in easements and right-of-ways crossing the plaintiffs' land. In general, the Company obtained the rights to construct its network from railroads, utilities, and others, and is installing its network along the rights-of-way so granted. Plaintiffs in the purported

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

class action assert that they are the owners of the lands over which the Company's fiber optic cable network passes, and that the railroads, utilities and others who granted the Company the right to construction and maintain its network did not have the legal ability to do so. The action purports to be on behalf of a national class of owners of land over which the Company's network passes or will pass. The complaint seeks damages on theories of trespass, unjust enrichment and slander of title and property, as well as punitive damages. Although the Company is not aware of any additional similar claims, the Company may in the future receive claims and demands related to the rights of way issues similar to the issues in the *Schweizer* litigation that may be based on similar or different legal theories. Although it is too early for the Company to reach a conclusion as to the ultimate outcome of this litigation, management believes that the Company has substantial defenses to the claims asserted in the *Schweizer* action (and any similar claims which may be named in the future), and intends to defend them vigorously.

The Company is involved in various other lawsuits, claims and regulatory proceedings incidental to its business. Management believes that any resulting liability for legal proceedings beyond that provided should not materially affect the Company's financial position, future results of operations or future cash flows.

It is customary in Level 3's industries to use various financial instruments in the normal course of business. These instruments include items such as letters of credit. Letters of credit are conditional commitments issued on behalf of Level 3 in accordance with specified terms and conditions. As of December 31, 1999, Level 3 had outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$35 million. The Company does not believe it is practicable to estimate the fair value of the letters of credit and does not believe exposure to loss is likely.

Level 3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a "universal" shelf registration statement covering up to \$3.5 billion of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and depositary shares that became effective February 17, 1999. On March 9, 1999 the Company received approximately \$1.5 billion from the sale of 28.75 million shares of Common Stock and on September 14, 1999 the Company sold \$823 million aggregate principal amount of its 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes under the "universal" shelf registration statement.

On December 10, 1999, Level 3 filed with the SEC a second "universal" shelf registration covering up to \$2.375 billion of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and depositary shares. Combined with remaining availability under the initial universal shelf registration statement, Level 3 may offer an aggregate of up to \$3.5 billion of securities.

Prior to the Split-off, as of January 1 of each year, holders of Class C Stock had the right to convert Class C Stock into Class D Stock, subject to certain conditions. In January 1998, holders of Class C Stock converted 2.3 million shares, with a redemption value of \$122 million, into 21 million shares of Class D Stock (now known as Common Stock).

(18) Subsequent Events

On January 24, 2000, Level 3 announced the expansion of its business plan to increase the amount of gateway space it intends to secure to approximately 6.5 million square feet. Level 3 currently has secured approximately 3.4 million square feet of gateway space. The Company has completed the buildout of approximately 1.3 million square feet of space.

Also on January 24, 2000, Level 3 announced plans to construct a high speed, broadband undersea cable system connecting Hong Kong and Tokyo. The 2.56 terabit system is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2001. The Hong Kong-Tokyo cable is intended to be the first stage in the Company's construction of an undersea network in the region. The Company plans to share construction and operating expenses of the Northern Asia cable loop with one or more industry partners.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

On February 2, 2000, Level 3 announced a series of separate securities offerings. As of the date of the initial filing of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, the Company is offering 15 million shares of common stock and \$500 million of convertible subordinated notes in separate registered offerings pursuant to an effective registration statement. It is also offering senior notes and senior discount notes that will generate aggregate gross proceeds of \$1 billion, and 400 million of euro-denominated (approximately \$391 million) senior notes. The dollar-denominated and euro-denominated senior notes will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and may not be sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from the registration requirements. Each of the offerings is being made pursuant to a separate prospectus supplement or offering memorandum. No offering is conditioned on the closing of any other. The Company may not complete any of the offerings. In addition, the size of each offering is subject to change. The Company will use the proceeds from these offerings for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes in connection with the implementation of the Company's Business Plan.

(19) Unaudited Quarterly Financial Data

	March		June		September		December	
	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
	(in millions except per share data)							
Revenue	\$ 102	\$ 87	\$ 106	\$ 103	\$ 134	\$ 106	\$ 173	\$ 96
Loss from Operations	(126)	(9)	(183)	(41)	(207)	(52)	(225)	(133)
Net Earnings (Loss)	(105)	926	(44)	(34)	(147)	(49)	(191)	(39)
Earnings (Loss) per Share (Basic and Diluted):								
Continuing Operations	\$ (.33)	\$ (.02)	\$ (.13)	\$ (.11)	\$ (.43)	\$ (.16)	\$ (.56)	\$ (.13)
Discontinued Operations Excluding								
Construction Operations	—	3.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Earnings Excluding Construction								
Operations	(.33)	3.17	(.13)	(.11)	(.43)	(.16)	(.56)	(.13)
Net Earnings Excluding Gain On Split-Off of								
Construction Group	(.33)	1.09	(.13)	(.11)	(.43)	(.16)	(.56)	(.13)

Earnings (loss) per share was calculated for each three-month period on a stand-alone basis. As a result of all the stock transactions, the sum of the earnings (loss) per share for the four quarters of each year may not equal the earnings (loss) per share for the twelve month periods.

The earnings (loss) per share amounts above are those of Level 3 Common Stock.

On January 2, 1998 the Company completed the sale of its energy assets to MidAmerican, as discussed in Note 3, and recognized an after-tax gain on the disposition of \$324 million.

The Company recognized \$111 million of gains related to RCN stock transactions in the second quarter of 1999.

On March 31, 1998, as a result of the Split-off as discussed in Note 2, the Company recognized a gain of \$608 million equal to the difference between the carrying value of the Construction Group and its fair value in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 96-4. No taxes were provided on this gain due to the tax-free nature of the Split-off. The Company reflected the fair value of the Construction Group as a distribution to the Class C stockholders.

Prospectus

Level 3 Communications, Inc.

Debt Securities Preferred Stock Depositary Shares Common Stock

We will provide specific terms of these securities and their offering prices in supplements to this prospectus.

In the case of debt securities, these terms will include, as applicable, the specific designation, aggregate principal amount, maturity, rate or formula of interest, premium, terms for redemption. In the case of shares of preferred stock, these terms will include, as applicable, the specific title and stated value, any dividend, liquidation, redemption, conversion, voting and other rights. In the case of depositary shares, these terms will include the fractional share of preferred stock represented by each depositary share. In the case of common stock, these terms will include the aggregate number of shares offered.

We may sell any combination of these securities in one or more offerings up to a total dollar amount of \$3,500,000,000.

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol LVLT. The closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market was \$67.063 per share on December 9, 1999. None of the other securities are currently publicly traded.

You should read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement carefully before you invest.

See “Risk Factors” on page 1 for a discussion of matters that you should consider before investing in these securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is December 10, 1999.

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About This Prospectus

This prospectus is part of two registration statements that we filed with the SEC utilizing a shelf registration process. Under this shelf process, we may, over the next two years, sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings up to a total dollar amount of \$3,500,000,000 or the equivalent denominated in foreign currencies or units of two or more foreign currencies. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

Where You Can Find More Information

We file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Our SEC filings are also available at the offices of the Nasdaq National Market, in Washington, D.C.

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference our documents listed below and any future filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14, or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act until we sell all of the securities.

- Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998
- Quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 1999, June 30, 1999 and September 30, 1999
- Current reports on Form 8-K, filed February 24, 1999, March 5, 1999, May 18, 1999, June 3, 1999 and September 20, 1999 and on Form 8-K/A filed February 17, 1999 and November 9, 1999
- Registration statements on Forms 8-A/A filed March 31, 1998 and June 10, 1998

You may request a copy of these filings at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Vice President, Investor Relations
Level 3 Communications, Inc.
1025 Eldorado Boulevard
Broomfield, Colorado 80021
(720) 888-1000

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

Risk Factors

Before you invest in our securities, you should carefully consider the risks involved. These risks include, but are not limited to:

- the risks described in our current report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on November 9, 1999, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus; and
- any risks that may be described in other filings we make with the SEC or in the prospectus supplements relating to specific offerings of securities.

The Company

We engage in the communications, information services and coal mining businesses through ownership of operating subsidiaries and substantial equity positions in public companies. In late 1997, we announced a business plan to increase substantially our information services business and to expand the range of services we offer. We are implementing our business plan by building an advanced communications network based on internet protocol technology.

Since late 1997, we have substantially increased the emphasis we place on and the resources devoted to our communications and information services business. Since that time we have become a facilities-based provider of a broad range of integrated communications services. A facilities-based provider is one that owns or leases a substantial portion of the plant, property and equipment necessary to provide its services. We have expanded substantially the business of our subsidiary, PKS Information Services, Inc. and are creating, through a combination of construction, purchase and leasing of facilities and other assets, an advanced, international facilities based communications network. We designed our network based on internet protocol technology in order to leverage the efficiencies of this technology to provide lower cost communications services.

Our network will combine both local and long distance networks and will connect customers end-to-end across the U.S. and in Europe and Asia. We expect to complete the U.S. intercity portion of the network during the first quarter of 2001. In the meantime, we have leased a national network over which we began to offer services in the third quarter of 1998. We intend to provide a full range of communications services—including local, long distance, international and internet services.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1025 Eldorado Boulevard, Broomfield, Colorado 80021 and our telephone number is (720) 888-1000.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated is as follows:

Nine Months Ended September 30,		Fiscal Year Ended				
1999	1998	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994
—	—	—	5.73	3.87	—	—

For this ratio, earnings consist of earnings (loss) before income taxes, minority interest and discontinued operations plus fixed charges excluding capitalized interest. Fixed charges consist of interest expensed and capitalized, plus the portion of rent expense under operating leases deemed by us to be representative of the interest factor, plus, prior to September 30, 1995, preferred stock dividends on preferred stock of its former subsidiary, MFS Communications Company, Inc. We had deficiencies of earnings to fixed charges of \$421 million for the nine months ended September 30, 1999, \$106 million for the nine months ended September 30, 1998, \$36 million for 1998, \$32 million for 1995 and \$42 million for 1994.

Application of Proceeds

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement states otherwise, the net proceeds from the sale of the offered securities will be used for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. Until we use the net proceeds in this manner, we may temporarily use them to make short-term investments or reduce short-term borrowings.

Description of Debt Securities

This section describes the general terms and provisions of the debt securities. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the specific terms of the debt securities offered through that prospectus supplement as well as any general terms described in this section that will not apply to those debt securities.

The debt securities will be our direct unsecured general obligations and may include debentures, notes, bonds and/or other evidences of indebtedness. The debt securities will be either senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities. The debt securities will be issued under one or more separate indentures between us and IBJ Whitehall Bank & Trust Company, as trustee. Senior debt securities will be issued under a senior indenture, and subordinated debt securities will be issued under a subordinated indenture. Together, the senior indentures and the subordinated indentures are called indentures.

We have summarized selected provisions of the indentures below. The summary is not complete. We have also filed the forms of the indentures as exhibits to the registration statement. You should read the indentures for provisions that may be important to you before you buy any debt securities.

General terms of debt securities

The debt securities issued under each indenture may be issued without limit as to aggregate principal amount, in one or more series. Each indenture provides that there may be more than one trustee under the indenture, each with respect to one or more series of debt securities. Any trustee under either indenture may resign or be removed with respect to one or more series of debt securities issued under that indenture, and a successor trustee may be appointed to act with respect to that series.

If two or more persons are acting as trustee with respect to different series of debt securities issued under the same indenture, each of those trustees will be a trustee of a trust under that indenture separate and apart from the trust administered by any other trustee. In that case, except as otherwise indicated in this prospectus, any action described in this prospectus to be taken by the trustee may be taken by each of those trustees only with respect to the one or more series of debt securities for which it is trustee.

A prospectus supplement relating to a series of debt securities being offered will include specific terms relating to the offering and that series. These terms will contain some or all of the following:

- the title of the debt securities;
- any limit on the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities;
- the purchase price of the debt securities, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount;
- the date or dates on which the principal of and any premium on the debt securities will be payable or the method for determining the date or dates;
- if the debt securities will bear interest, the interest rate or rates or the method by which the rate or rates will be determined;
- if the debt securities will bear interest, the date or dates from which any interest will accrue, the interest payment dates on which any interest will be payable, the record dates for those interest payment dates and the basis upon which interest shall be calculated if other than that of a 360 day year of twelve 30-day months;
- the place or places where payments on the debt securities will be made and the debt securities may be surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange;

- if we will have the option to redeem all or any portion of the debt securities, the terms and conditions upon which the debt securities may be redeemed;
- the terms and conditions of any sinking fund or other similar provisions obligating us or permitting a holder to require us to redeem or purchase all or any portion of the debt securities prior to final maturity;
- the currency or currencies in which the debt securities are denominated and payable if other than U.S. dollars;
- whether the amount of any payments on the debt securities may be determined with reference to an index, formula or other method and the manner in which such amounts are to be determined;
- any additions or changes to the events of default in the respective indentures;
- any additions or changes with respect to the other covenants in the respective indentures;
- the terms and conditions, if any, upon which the debt securities may be convertible into common stock or preferred stock;
- whether the debt securities will be issued in certificated or book-entry form;
- whether the debt securities will be in registered or bearer form and, if in registered form, the denominations of the debt securities if other than \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000;
- the applicability of the defeasance and covenant defeasance provisions of the applicable indenture; and
- any other terms of the debt securities consistent with the provisions of the applicable indenture.

Debt securities may be issued under the indentures as original issue discount securities to be offered and sold at a substantial discount from their stated principal amount. Special U.S. federal income tax, accounting and other considerations applicable to original issue discount securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise provided with respect to a series of debt securities, the debt securities will be issued only in registered form, without coupons, in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000.

Certificated securities

Except as otherwise stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, debt securities will not be issued in certificated form. If, however, debt securities are to be issued in certificated form, no service charge will be made for any transfer or exchange of any of those debt securities. We may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection with the transfer or exchange of those debt securities.

Book-entry debt securities

The debt securities of a series may be issued in whole or in part in the form of one or more global securities that will be deposited with the depositary identified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Unless it is exchanged in whole or in part for debt securities in definitive form, a global security may not be transferred. However, transfers of the whole security between the depositary for that global security and its nominee or their respective successors are permitted.

Unless otherwise stated, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York will act as depository for each series of global securities. Beneficial interests in global securities will be shown on, and transfers of global securities will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants.

DTC has provided the following information to us. DTC is a:

- limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law;
- a banking organization within the meaning of the New York Banking Law;
- a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve System;
- a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a clearing agency registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act.

DTC holds securities that its direct participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among direct participants of securities transactions, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in the direct participant's accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its direct participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to indirect participants such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant. The rules applicable to DTC and its direct and indirect participants are on file with the SEC.

Principal and interest payments on global securities registered in the name of DTC's nominee will be made in immediately available funds to DTC's nominee as the registered owner of the global securities. We and the trustee will treat DTC's nominee as the owner of the global securities for all other purposes as well. Accordingly, we, the trustee and any paying agent will have no direct responsibility or liability to pay amounts due on the global securities to owners of beneficial interests in the global securities. It is DTC's current practice, upon receipt of any payment of principal or interest, to credit direct participants' accounts on the payment date according to their respective holdings of beneficial interests in the global securities. These payments will be the responsibility of the direct and indirect participants and not of DTC, the trustee or us.

Debt securities represented by a global security will be exchangeable for debt securities in definitive form of like amount and terms in authorized denominations only if:

- DTC notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository;
- DTC ceases to be a registered clearing agency and a successor depository is not appointed by us within 90 days; or
- we determine not to require all of the debt securities of a series to be represented by a global security and notify the trustee of our decision.

Merger

We generally may consolidate with, or sell, lease or convey all or substantially all of our assets to, or merge with or into, any other corporation if:

- we are the continuing corporation; or
- we are not the continuing corporation, the successor corporation, expressly assumes all payments on all the debt securities and the performance and observance of all the covenants and conditions of the applicable indenture; and

- neither we nor the successor corporation is in default immediately after the transaction under the applicable indenture.

Events of default, notice and waiver

Senior indenture. The senior indenture provides that the following are events of default with respect to any series of senior debt securities:

- default for 30 days in the payment of any interest on any debt security of that series;
- default in the payment of the principal of or premium, if any, on any debt security of that series at its maturity;
- default in making a sinking fund payment required for any debt security of that series;
- default in the performance of any of our other covenants in the senior indenture that continues for 60 days after written notice, other than default in a covenant included in the senior indenture solely for the benefit of another series of senior debt securities;
- the acceleration of the maturity of more than \$25,000,000 in the aggregate of any of our other indebtedness, where that indebtedness is not discharged or that acceleration is not rescinded or annulled;
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of us or our property; and
- any other event of default provided with respect to a particular series of debt securities.

The senior trustee generally may withhold notice to the holders of any series of debt securities of any default with respect to that series if it considers the withholding to be in the interest of those holders. However, the senior trustee may not withhold notice of any default in the payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, or interest on any debt security of that series or in the payment of any sinking fund installment in respect of any debt security of that series.

If an event of default with respect to any series of senior debt securities occurs and is continuing, the senior trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may declare the principal amount of all of the debt securities of that series immediately due and payable. Subject to certain conditions, the holders of a majority in principal amount of outstanding debt securities of that series may rescind and annul that acceleration. However, they may only do so if all events of default, other than the non-payment of accelerated principal or specified portion of accelerated principal, with respect to debt securities of that series have been cured or waived.

Holders of a majority in principal amount of any series of outstanding senior debt securities may, subject to some limitations, waive any past default with respect to that series and the consequences of the default. The prospectus supplement relating to any series of senior debt securities which are original issue discount securities will describe the particular provisions relating to acceleration of a portion of the principal amount of those original issue discount securities upon the occurrence and continuation of an event of default. Within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, we must file with the senior trustee a statement, signed by specified of our officers, stating whether those officers have knowledge of any default under the senior indenture.

Except with respect to its duties in case of default, the senior trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers at the request or direction of any holders of any series of outstanding senior debt securities, unless those holders have offered the senior trustee reasonable security or indemnity. Subject to those indemnification provisions and limitations contained in the senior indenture, the holders of a majority in principal amount of any series of the outstanding debt securities issued thereunder may direct any proceeding for any remedy available to the senior trustee, or the exercising of any of the senior trustee's trusts or powers.

Subordinated indenture. The subordinated indenture provides that the following are events of default with respect to any series of subordinated debt securities:

- default for 30 days in the payment of any interest on any debt security of that series;
- default in the payment of the principal of or premium, if any, on any debt security of that series at its maturity;
- default in making a sinking fund payment required for any debt security of that series;
- any default in the performance of any of our other covenants in the subordinated indenture that continues for 60 days after written notice, other than default in a covenant included in the subordinated indenture solely for the benefit of another series of subordinated debt securities;
- the acceleration of more than \$25,000,000, where that indebtedness is not discharged or that acceleration is not rescinded or annulled;
- certain events relating to the bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of us or our property; and
- any other event of default provided with respect to a particular series of debt securities.

The subordinated trustee generally may withhold notice to the holders of any series of subordinated debt securities of any default with respect to that series if it considers the withholding to be in the interest of the holders. However, the subordinated trustee may not withhold notice of any default in the payment of the principal of or premium, if any or interest on any debt security of that series or in the payment of any sinking fund installment in respect of any debt security of that series.

If an event of default with respect to any series of subordinated debt securities occurs and is continuing, the subordinated trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may declare the principal amount of all of the debt securities of that series immediately due and payable. Subject to certain conditions, the holders of a majority in principal amount of outstanding debt securities of that series may rescind and annul that acceleration. However, they may only do so if all events of default with respect to debt securities of that series have been cured or waived. Holders of a majority in principal amount of any series of the outstanding subordinated debt securities may, subject to some limitations, waive any past default with respect to that series and the consequences of the default. The prospectus supplement relating to any series of subordinated debt securities which are original issue discount securities will describe the particular provisions relating to acceleration of a portion of the principal amount of those original issue discount securities upon the occurrence and continuation of an event of default. Within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, we must file with the subordinated trustee a statement, signed by specified officers of us, stating whether such officers have knowledge of any default under the subordinated indenture.

Except with respect to its duties in case of default, the subordinated trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers at the request or direction of any holders of any series of outstanding subordinated debt securities, unless those holders have offered the subordinated trustee reasonable security or indemnity. Subject to those indemnification provisions and limitations contained in the subordinated indenture, the holders of a majority in principal amount of any series of the outstanding subordinated debt securities may direct any proceeding for any remedy available to the subordinated trustee, or the exercising of any of the subordinated trustee's trusts or powers.

Modification of the indentures

Senior indenture. Modifications and amendments of the senior indenture may be made only, subject to some exceptions, with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all outstanding debt securities under the senior indenture which are affected by the modification or amendment. However, the

holder of each affected senior debt security must consent to any modification or amendment of the senior indenture that:

- changes the stated maturity of the principal of, or the premium, if any, or any installment of interest on, that debt security;
- reduces the principal amount of, or the rate or amount of interest on, or any premium payable on redemption of, that debt security;
- reduces the amount of principal of an original issue discount security that would be due and payable upon declaration of acceleration of its maturity or would be provable in bankruptcy;
- adversely affects any right of repayment of the holder of that debt security;
- changes the place of payment where, or the currency in which, any payment on that debt security is payable;
- impairs the right to institute suit to enforce any payment on or with respect to that debt security; or
- reduces the percentage of outstanding debt securities of any series necessary to modify or amend the senior indenture or to waive compliance with some of its provisions or defaults and their consequences.

We and the senior trustee may amend the senior indenture without the consent of the holders of any senior debt securities in certain limited circumstances, such as:

- to evidence the succession of another entity to us and the assumption by the successor of our covenants contained in the senior indenture;
- to secure the securities; and
- to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision in the senior indenture which may be inconsistent with any other provision of the senior indenture.

Subordinated indenture. Modifications and amendments to the subordinated indenture may be made only, subject to some exceptions, with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all outstanding debt securities under the subordinated indenture which are affected by the modification or amendment. However, the holder of each affected subordinated debt security must consent to any modification or amendment of the subordinated indenture that:

- changes the stated maturity of the principal of, or the premium, if any, or any installment of interest on, that debt security;
- reduces the principal amount of, or the rate or amount of interest on, or any premium payable on redemption of, that debt security;
- reduces the amount of principal of an original issue discount security that would be due and payable upon declaration of acceleration of its maturity or would be provable in bankruptcy;
- adversely affects any right of the repayment of the holder of that debt security;
- changes the place of payment where, or the currency in which, any payment on that debt security is payable;
- impairs the right to institute suit to enforce any payment on or with respect to that debt security;
- reduces the percentage of outstanding debt securities of any series necessary to modify or amend the subordinated indenture or to waive compliance with some of its provisions or defaults and their consequences; or
- subordinates the indebtedness evidenced by that debt security to any of our indebtedness other than senior indebtedness.

We and the subordinated trustee also may amend the subordinated indenture without the consent of the holders of any subordinated securities in certain limited circumstances, such as:

- to evidence the succession of another entity to us and the assumption by the successor of our covenants contained in the subordinated indenture;
- to secure the securities; and
- to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision in the subordinated indenture which may be inconsistent with any other provision of the subordinated indenture.

Defeasance and covenant defeasance

When we establish a series of debt securities, we may provide that that series is subject to the defeasance and discharge provisions of the applicable indenture. If those provisions are made applicable, we may elect either:

- to defease and be discharged from, subject to some limitations, all of our obligations with respect to those debt securities; or
- to be released from our obligations to comply with specified covenants relating to those debt securities as described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

To effect that defeasance or covenant defeasance, we must irrevocably deposit in trust with the relevant trustee an amount in any combination of funds or government obligations, which, through the payment of principal and interest in accordance with their terms, will provide money sufficient to make payments on those debt securities and any mandatory sinking fund or analogous payments on those debt securities.

On such a defeasance, we will not be released from obligations:

- to pay additional amounts, if any, upon the occurrence of some events;
- to register the transfer or exchange of those debt securities;
- to replace some of those debt securities;
- to maintain an office relating to those debt securities;
- to hold moneys for payment in trust will not be discharged.

To establish such a trust we must, among other things, deliver to the relevant trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that the holders of those debt securities:

- will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the defeasance or covenant defeasance; and
- will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if the defeasance or covenant defeasance had not occurred. In the case of defeasance, the opinion of counsel must be based upon a ruling of the IRS or a change in applicable U.S. federal income tax law occurring after the date of the applicable indenture.

Government obligations mean generally securities which are:

- direct obligations of the U.S. or of the government which issued the foreign currency in which the debt securities of a particular series are payable, in each case, where the issuer has pledged its full faith and credit to pay the obligations; or
- obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. or of the government which issued the foreign currency in which the debt securities of that series are payable, the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by the U.S. or that other government.

In any case, the issuer of government obligations cannot have the option to call or redeem the obligations. In addition, government obligations include, subject to certain qualifications, a depository receipt issued by a bank or trust company as custodian with respect to any government obligation or a specific payment of interest on or principal of any such government obligation held by the custodian for the account of a depository receipt holder.

If we effect covenant defeasance with respect to any debt securities, the amount on deposit with the relevant trustee will be sufficient to pay amounts due on the debt securities at the time of their stated maturity. However, those debt securities may become due and payable prior to their stated maturity if there is an event of default with respect to a covenant from which we have not been released. In that event, the amount on deposit may not be sufficient to pay all amounts due on the debt securities at the time of the acceleration.

The applicable prospectus supplement may further describe the provisions, if any, permitting defeasance or covenant defeasance, including any modifications to the provisions described above.

Senior debt securities

Senior debt securities are to be issued under the senior indenture. Each series of senior debt securities will constitute senior indebtedness and will rank equally with each other series of senior debt securities and other senior indebtedness. All subordinated debt, including, but not limited to, all subordinated securities, will be subordinated to the senior debt securities and other senior indebtedness.

Subordination of subordinated securities

Subordinated indenture. Payments on the subordinated securities will be subordinated to our senior indebtedness, whether outstanding on the date of the subordinated indenture or incurred after that date. At September 30, 1999, our aggregate senior indebtedness was approximately \$3.019 billion. The applicable prospectus supplement for each issuance of subordinated securities will specify the aggregate amount of our outstanding indebtedness as of the most recent practicable date that would rank senior to and equally with the offered subordinated securities.

Ranking. No class of subordinated securities is subordinated to any other class of subordinated debt securities. See “Subordination provisions” below.

Subordination provisions. If any of certain specified events occur, the holders of senior indebtedness must receive payment of the full amount due on the senior indebtedness, or that payment must be duly provided for, before we may make payments on the subordinated securities. These events are:

- any distribution of our assets upon our liquidation, reorganization or other similar transaction except for a distribution in connection with a merger or other transaction complying with the covenant described above under “Merger”;
- the occurrence and continuation of a payment default on any senior indebtedness; or
- a declaration of the principal of any series of the subordinated securities, or, in the case of original issue discount securities, the portion of the principal amount specified under their terms, as due and payable, that has not been rescinded and annulled.

However, if the event is the acceleration of any series of subordinated securities, only the holders of senior indebtedness outstanding at the time of the acceleration of those subordinated securities, or, in the case of

original issue discount securities, that portion of the principal amount specified under their terms, must receive payment of the full amount due on that senior indebtedness, or such payment must be duly provided for, before we make payments on the subordinated securities.

As a result of the subordination provisions, some of our general creditors, including holders of senior indebtedness, may recover more, ratably, than the holders of the subordinated securities in the event of insolvency.

Definition of senior indebtedness

Senior indebtedness means the following indebtedness or obligations:

- the principal of and premium, if any, and unpaid interest on indebtedness for money borrowed;
- purchase money and similar obligations;
- obligations under capital leases;
- guarantees, assumptions or purchase commitments relating to, or other transactions as a result of which we are responsible for the payment of, the indebtedness of others;
- renewals, extensions and refunding of that indebtedness;
- interest or obligations in respect of the indebtedness accruing after the commencement of any insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings; and
- obligations associated with derivative products.

However, indebtedness or obligations are not senior indebtedness if the instrument by which we become obligated for that indebtedness or those obligations expressly provides that that indebtedness or those obligations are junior in right of payment to any other of our indebtedness or obligations.

Convertible debt securities

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, the following provisions will apply to debt securities that will be convertible into common stock or preferred stock.

Conversion. The holder of unredeemed convertible debt securities may, at any time during the period specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, convert those convertible debt securities into shares of common stock or preferred stock. The conversion price or rate for each \$1,000 principal amount of convertible debt securities will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. The holder of a convertible debt security may convert a portion of the convertible debt security which is \$1,000 principal amount or any multiple of \$1,000. In the case of convertible debt securities called for redemption, conversion rights will expire at the close of business on the date fixed for the redemption. However, in the case of repayment at the option of the applicable holder, conversion rights will terminate upon receipt of written notice of the holder's exercise of that option.

In certain events, the conversion price or rate will be subject to adjustment as specified in the applicable indenture. For debt securities convertible into common stock, those events include:

- the issuance of shares of common stock as a dividend;
- subdivisions and combinations of common stock;
- the issuance to all holders of common stock of rights or warrants entitling such holders for a period not exceeding 45 days to subscribe for or purchase shares of common stock at a price per share less than its current per share market price; and

- the distribution to all holders of common stock of:
 - (1) shares of our capital stock, other than common stock;
 - (2) evidences of our indebtedness or assets excluding cash dividends or distributions paid from our retained earnings; or
 - (3) subscription rights or warrants other than those referred to above.

No adjustment of the conversion price or rate will be required in any of these cases unless an adjustment would require a cumulative increase or decrease of at least 1% in that price or rate. Fractional shares of common stock will not be issued upon conversion. In place of fractional shares, we will pay a cash adjustment. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, convertible debt securities convertible into common stock surrendered for conversion between any record date for an interest payment and the related interest payment date must be accompanied by payment of an amount equal to the interest payment on the surrendered convertible debt security. However, that payment does not have to accompany convertible debt securities surrendered for conversion if those convertible debt securities have been called for redemption during that period.

The adjustment provisions for debt securities convertible into shares of preferred stock will be determined at the time of an issuance of debt securities and will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Description of Preferred Stock

This section describes the general terms and provisions of our preferred stock. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the specific terms of the preferred stock offered through that prospectus supplement as well as any general terms described in this section that will not apply to those shares of preferred stock.

We have summarized certain selected terms of the preferred stock in this section. The summary is not complete. You should read our restated certificate of incorporation that is an exhibit to our annual report on Form 10-K and the certificate of designation relating to the applicable series of the preferred stock that we will file with the SEC for additional information before you buy any preferred stock.

General

Our restated certificate of incorporation and Delaware General Corporation Law give our board of directors the authority, without further stockholder action, to issue a maximum of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The board of directors has the authority to fix the following terms with respect to shares of any series of preferred stock:

- the designation of the series;
- the number of shares to comprise the series;
- the dividend rate or rates payable with respect to the shares of the series;
- the redemption price or prices, if any, and the terms and conditions of any redemption;
- the voting rights;
- any sinking fund provisions for the redemption or purchase of the shares of the series;
- the terms and conditions upon which the shares are convertible or exchangeable, if they are convertible or exchangeable; and
- any other relative rights, preferences and limitations pertaining to the series.

The preferred stock will have the rights described in this section unless the applicable prospectus supplement provides otherwise. You should read the prospectus supplement relating to the particular series of the preferred stock it offers for specific terms, including:

- the designation, stated value and liquidation preference of that series of the preferred stock and the number of shares offered;
- the initial public offering price at which the shares will be issued;
- the dividend rate or rates or method of calculation of dividends, the dividend periods, the date or dates on which dividends will be payable and whether such dividends will be cumulative or noncumulative and, if cumulative, the dates from which dividends shall commence to cumulate;
- any redemption or sinking fund provisions;
- any conversion or exchange provisions;
- the procedures for any auction and remarketing, if any, of that series of preferred stock;
- whether interests in that series of preferred stock will be represented by our depositary shares; and
- any additional dividend, liquidation, redemption, sinking fund and other rights, preferences, privileges, limitations and restrictions of that series of preferred stock.

When we issue shares of preferred stock against payment for the shares, they will be fully paid and nonassessable. This means that the full purchase price for those shares will have been paid and the holders of those shares will not be assessed any additional monies for those shares. Holders of preferred stock will have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any additional securities that we may issue.

Because we are a holding company, our rights and the rights of holders of our securities, including the holders of preferred stock, to participate in the distribution of assets of any subsidiary of ours upon its liquidation or recapitalization will be subject to the prior claims of its creditors and preferred stockholders. We will not be structurally subordinated to the extent we are a creditor with recognized claims against the subsidiary or are a holder of preferred stock of the subsidiary.

Dividends

The holders of the preferred stock will be entitled to receive dividends, if declared by our board of directors out of our assets that we can legally use to pay dividends. The prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of preferred stock will describe the dividend rates and dates on which dividends will be payable. The rates may be fixed or variable or both. If the dividend rate is variable, the applicable prospectus supplement will describe the formula used for determining the dividend rate for each dividend period. We will pay dividends to the holders of record as they appear on our stock books on the record dates fixed by our board of directors. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify whether dividends will be paid in the form of cash, preferred stock or common stock.

The applicable prospectus supplement will also state whether dividends on any series of preferred stock are cumulative or noncumulative. If our board of directors does not declare a dividend payable on a dividend payment date on any noncumulative series of preferred stock, then the holders of that series will not be entitled to receive a dividend for that dividend period. In those circumstances, we will not be obligated to pay the dividend accrued for that period, whether or not dividends on such preferred stock are declared or paid on any future dividend payment dates.

Our board of directors may not declare and pay a dividend on any of our stock ranking, as to dividends, equal with or junior to any series of preferred stock unless full dividends on that series have been declared and

paid, or declared and sufficient money is set aside for payment. Until either full dividends are paid, or are declared and payment is set aside, on preferred stock ranking equal as to dividends, then:

- we will declare any dividends pro rata among the preferred stock of each series and any preferred stock ranking equal to the preferred stock as to dividends; in other words, the dividends we declare per share on each series of such preferred stock will bear the same relationship to each other that the full accrued dividends per share on each such series of the preferred stock bear to each other;
- other than such pro rata dividends, we will not declare or pay any dividends or declare or make any distributions upon any security ranking junior to or equal with the preferred stock as to dividends or upon liquidation, except dividends or distributions paid for with securities ranking junior to the preferred stock as to dividends and upon liquidation; and
- we will not redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire or set aside money for a sinking fund for any securities ranking junior to or equal with the preferred stock as to dividends or upon liquidation except by conversion into or exchange for stock junior to the preferred stock as to dividends and upon liquidation.

We will not owe any interest, or any money in lieu of interest, on any dividend payment(s) on any series of the preferred stock which may be past due.

Redemption

Preferred stock may be redeemable, in whole or in part, at our option, and may be subject to mandatory redemption through a sinking fund or otherwise, as described in the applicable prospectus supplement. Redeemed preferred stock will become authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock that we may issue in the future.

If a series of preferred stock is subject to mandatory redemption, the applicable prospectus supplement will specify the number of shares that we will redeem each year and the redemption price. If preferred stock is redeemed, we will pay all accrued and unpaid dividends on those shares to, but excluding, the redemption date. In the case of any noncumulative series of preferred stock, accrued and unpaid dividends will not include any accumulation of dividends for prior dividend periods. The applicable prospectus supplement will also specify whether we will pay the redemption price in cash or other property. If the redemption price for preferred stock of any series is payable only from the net proceeds of the issuance of our capital stock, the terms of that preferred stock may provide for its automatic conversion upon the occurrence of certain events. These events include if no capital stock has been issued or if the net proceeds from any issuance are insufficient to pay in full the aggregate redemption price then due.

If fewer than all of the outstanding shares of any series of the preferred stock are to be redeemed, our board of directors will determine the number of shares to be redeemed. We may redeem the shares pro rata from the holders of record in proportion to the number of shares held by them, with adjustments to avoid redemption of fractional shares, or by lot in a manner determined by our board of directors.

Even though the terms of a series of preferred stock may permit redemption of shares of preferred stock in whole or in part, if any dividends, including accumulated dividends, on that series are past due:

- we will not redeem any preferred stock of that series unless we simultaneously redeem all outstanding shares of preferred stock of that series; and
- we will not purchase or otherwise acquire any preferred stock of that series.

The prohibition discussed in the prior sentence will not prohibit us from purchasing or acquiring preferred stock of that series through a purchase or exchange offer if we make the offer on the same terms to all holders of that series.

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement specifies otherwise, we will give notice of a redemption by mailing a notice to each record holder of the shares to be redeemed, between 30 to 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. We will mail the notices to the holders' addresses as they appear on our stock records. Each notice will state:

- the redemption date;
- the number of shares and the series of the preferred stock to be redeemed;
- the redemption price;
- the place or places where holders can surrender the certificates for the preferred stock for payment of the redemption price;
- that dividends on the shares to be redeemed will cease to accrue on the redemption date; and
- the date when the holders' conversion rights, if any, will terminate.

If we redeem fewer than all shares of any series of the preferred stock held by any holder, we will also specify the number of shares to be redeemed from the holder in the notice.

If we have given notice of the redemption and have provided the funds for the payment of the redemption price, then beginning on the redemption date:

- the dividends on the preferred stock called for redemption will no longer accrue;
- such shares will no longer be considered outstanding; and
- the holders will no longer have any rights as stockholders except to receive the redemption price.

When the holders of these shares surrender the certificates representing these shares, in accordance with the notice, the redemption price described above will be paid out of the funds we provide. If fewer than all the shares represented by any certificate are redeemed, a new certificate will be issued representing the unredeemed shares without cost to the holder of those shares.

Conversion or exchange rights

The prospectus supplement relating to a series of preferred stock that is convertible or exchangeable will state the terms on which shares of that series are convertible or exchangeable into common stock, another series of preferred stock or debt securities.

Rights upon liquidation

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement states otherwise, if we liquidate, dissolve or wind up our business, the holders of shares of each series of the preferred stock will be entitled to receive:

- liquidation distributions in the amount stated in the applicable prospectus supplement; and
- all accrued and unpaid dividends whether or not earned or declared.

We will pay these amounts to the holders of shares of each series of the preferred stock, and all amounts owing on any preferred stock ranking equally with that series of preferred stock as to liquidating distributions, out of our assets available for distribution to stockholders. These payments will be made before any distribution is made to holders of any securities ranking junior to the series of preferred stock upon liquidation.

If we liquidate, dissolve or wind up our business and the assets available for distribution to the holders of the preferred stock of any series and any other shares of our stock ranking equal with that series as to liquidating distributions are insufficient to pay all amounts to which the holders are entitled, then we will only

make pro rata distributions to the holders of all shares ranking equal as to liquidating distributions. This means that the distributions we pay to these holders will bear the same relationship to each other that the full distributable amounts for which these holders are respectively entitled upon liquidation of our business bear to each other.

After we pay the full amount of the liquidation distribution to which the holders of a series of the preferred stock are entitled, those holders will have no right or claim to any of our remaining assets.

Voting rights

Except as indicated below or in the applicable prospectus supplement, or except as expressly required by applicable law, the holders of preferred stock will not be entitled to vote.

If we fail to pay dividends on any shares of preferred stock for six consecutive quarterly periods, the holders of those shares of preferred stock, voting separately as a class with all other series of preferred stock upon which the same voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, will be entitled to vote for the election of two additional directors to the board of directors. This may be done at a special meeting called by the holders of record of at least 10% of those shares of preferred stock or the next annual meeting of stockholders and at each subsequent meeting until:

- in the case of a series of preferred stock with cumulative dividends, all dividends accumulated on that series of preferred stock for the past dividend periods and the then current dividend period have been fully paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment of these dividends has been set aside for payment; or
- in the case of a series of noncumulative preferred stock, four consecutive quarterly dividends on that series of noncumulative preferred stock have been fully paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment of these dividends has been set aside for payment.

In this case, the entire board of directors will be increased by two directors.

So long as any shares of preferred stock remain outstanding, unless we receive the consent of the holders of any outstanding series of preferred stock as specified below, we will not:

- authorize, issue or increase the authorized amount of, any capital stock ranking prior to the outstanding series of preferred stock as to dividends or liquidating distributions;
- reclassify any capital stock into any shares with this kind of prior ranking;
- authorize or issue any obligation or security that represents the right to purchase any capital stock with this kind of prior ranking; or
- amend or alter the provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation, so as to materially and adversely affect any right, preference, privilege or voting power of that series of preferred stock or the holders of that series of preferred stock.

This consent must be given by the holders of at least two-thirds of each series of all outstanding preferred stock described in the preceding sentence, voting separately as a class. We will not be required to obtain this consent with respect to the actions relating to changes to our restated certificate of incorporation, however, if we only:

- increase the amount of the authorized preferred stock or any outstanding series of preferred stock or any of our other capital stock; or
- create and issue another series of preferred stock or any other capital stock; and
- in either case, this preferred stock ranks equal with or junior to the outstanding preferred stock as to dividends and liquidating distributions.

Description of Depositary Shares

This section describes the general terms and provisions of shares of preferred stock represented by depositary shares. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the specific terms of the depositary shares offered through that prospectus supplement and any general terms outlined in this section that will not apply to those depositary shares.

We have summarized in this section certain terms and provisions of the deposit agreement, the depositary shares and the receipts representing depositary shares. The summary is not complete. You should read the forms of deposit agreement and depositary receipt that we have filed with the SEC for additional information before you buy any depositary shares that represent preferred stock of that series.

General

We may issue depositary receipts evidencing the depositary shares. Each depositary share will represent a fraction of a share of preferred stock. Shares of preferred stock of each class or series represented by depositary shares will be deposited under a separate deposit agreement among us, the preferred stock depositary and the holders of the depositary receipts. Subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, each owner of a depositary receipt will be entitled, in proportion to the fraction of a share of preferred stock represented by the depositary shares evidenced by that depositary receipt, to all the rights and preferences of the preferred stock represented by those depositary shares. Those rights include any dividend, voting, conversion, redemption and liquidation rights. Immediately following our issuance and delivery of the preferred stock to the preferred stock depositary, we will cause the preferred stock depositary to issue the depositary receipts on our behalf.

Dividends and other distributions

The preferred stock depositary will distribute all dividends or other cash distributions received in respect of the preferred stock to the record holders of depositary receipts in proportion to the number of depositary receipts owned by those holders.

If there is a distribution other than in cash, the preferred stock depositary will distribute property it receives to the entitled record holders of depositary receipts. However, if the preferred stock depositary determines that it is not feasible to make that distribution, the preferred stock depositary may, with our approval, sell the property and distribute the net proceeds from this sale to the holders of depositary shares.

Withdrawal of stock

If a holder of depositary receipts surrenders the depositary receipts at the corporate trust office of the preferred stock depositary, the holder will be entitled to receive the number of shares of the preferred stock and any money or other property represented by those depositary shares. However, the holder will not be entitled to receive these shares and related assets if the related depositary shares have previously been called for redemption or converted or exchanged into other securities of our company. Holders of depositary receipts will be entitled to receive whole or fractional shares of the preferred stock on the basis of the proportion of preferred stock represented by each depositary share specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Holders of shares of preferred stock received in exchange for depositary shares will no longer be entitled to receive depositary shares in exchange for shares of preferred stock. If the holder delivers depositary receipts evidencing a number of depositary shares that is more than the number of depositary shares representing the number of shares of preferred stock to be withdrawn, the preferred stock depositary will issue the holder a new depositary receipt evidencing this excess number of depositary shares at the same time.

Redemption of depositary shares

Whenever we redeem shares of preferred stock held by the preferred stock depositary, the preferred stock depositary will redeem as of that redemption date the number of depositary shares representing shares of the

preferred stock so redeemed. However, we must have paid in full the redemption price of the preferred stock to be redeemed plus any accrued and unpaid dividends on the preferred stock to the preferred stock depositary.

The redemption price per depositary share will be equal to the redemption price and any other amounts per share payable with respect to the preferred stock. If fewer than all the depositary shares are to be redeemed, the depositary shares to be redeemed will be selected by the preferred stock depositary pro rata or by lot or another equitable method. In each case, we will determine the method for selecting the depositary shares.

After the date fixed for redemption, the depositary shares called for redemption will no longer be outstanding. When the depositary shares are no longer outstanding, all rights of the holders of the related depositary receipts will cease, except the right to receive money or other property that the holders of the depositary receipts were entitled to receive upon such redemption. These payments will be made when the holders surrender their depositary receipts to the preferred stock depositary.

Voting the preferred stock

Upon receipt of notice of any meeting at which the holders of the preferred stock are entitled to vote, the preferred stock depositary will mail information about the meeting contained in the notice to the record holders of the depositary shares representing such preferred stock. Each record holder of depositary shares on the record date will be entitled to instruct the preferred stock depositary as to how the preferred stock underlying the holder's depositary shares will be voted. The record date for the depositary shares will be the same as the record date for the preferred stock.

The preferred stock depositary will vote the amount of preferred stock represented by the depositary shares according to these instructions. We will agree to take all reasonable action deemed necessary by the preferred stock depositary in order to enable the preferred stock depositary to vote the preferred stock in that manner. The preferred stock depositary will not vote shares of preferred stock for which it does not receive specific instructions from the holders of depositary shares representing that preferred stock. The preferred stock depositary will not be responsible for any failure to carry out any voting instruction, or for the manner or effect of any vote, as long as its action or inaction is in good faith and does not result from its negligence or willful misconduct.

Exchange of preferred stock

Whenever we exchange all of the shares of preferred stock held by the preferred stock depositary for debt securities or common stock, the preferred stock depositary will exchange as of that exchange date all depositary shares representing all of the shares of the preferred stock exchanged for debt securities or common stock. However, we must have issued and deposited with the preferred stock depositary debt securities or common stock for all of the shares of the preferred stock to be exchanged.

The exchange rate per depositary share will be equal to the exchange rate per share of preferred stock, multiplied by the fraction of a share of preferred stock represented by one depositary share, plus all money and other property, if any, represented by such depositary shares, including all accrued and unpaid dividends on the shares of preferred stock.

Conversion of preferred stock

The depositary shares, as such, are not convertible or exchangeable into common stock or any of our other securities or property. Nevertheless, the prospectus supplement relating to an offering of depositary shares may provide that the holders of depositary receipts may surrender their depositary receipts to the preferred stock depositary with written instructions to the preferred stock depositary to instruct us to cause the conversion or exchange of the preferred stock represented by these depositary shares. We have agreed that upon receipt of

these instructions and any related amounts payable we will cause the requested conversion or exchange. If the depositary shares are to be converted or exchanged in part only, a new depositary receipt or receipts will be issued for any depositary shares not to be converted or exchanged.

Amendment and termination of the deposit agreement

The form of depositary receipt evidencing the depositary shares and any provision of the deposit agreement may be amended by agreement between us and the preferred stock depositary. However, any amendment that materially and adversely alters the rights of the holders of depositary shares or that would be materially and adversely inconsistent with the rights granted to the holders of the related preferred stock requires the approval of the holders of at least two thirds of the depositary shares then outstanding.

We may terminate the deposit agreement upon not less than 60 days' notice if holders of a majority of the depositary shares then outstanding consent. If we terminate the deposit agreement, the preferred stock depositary will deliver or make available to each holder of depositary receipts that surrenders the depositary receipts it holds, the number of whole or fractional shares of preferred stock represented by the depositary shares evidenced by these depositary receipts.

In addition, the deposit agreement will automatically terminate if:

- all outstanding depositary shares are redeemed, converted or exchanged; or
- there is a final distribution in respect of the related preferred stock in connection with any liquidation of our business and the distribution has been distributed to the holders of the related depositary receipts.

Charges of preferred stock depositary

We will pay all transfer and other taxes and governmental charges arising solely from the existence of the deposit agreement. In addition, we will pay the fees and expenses of the preferred stock depositary in connection with the performance of its duties under the deposit agreement. Holders of depositary receipts will pay transfer and other taxes and governmental charges and any other charges that are stated to be their responsibility in the deposit agreement.

Resignation and removal of depositary

The preferred stock depositary may resign at any time by delivering notice to us. We also may remove the preferred stock depositary at any time. Resignations or removals will take effect upon the appointment of a successor preferred stock depositary. This successor must be appointed within 60 days after delivery of the notice of resignation or removal and must be a bank or trust company having its principal office in the United States and having a combined capital and surplus of at least \$50,000,000.

Miscellaneous

The preferred stock depositary will forward to holders of depositary receipts any reports and communications that we send to the preferred stock depositary with respect to the related preferred stock.

Neither we nor the preferred stock depositary will be liable if it is prevented or delayed, by law or any circumstances beyond its control in performing its obligations under the deposit agreement. Our obligations and the preferred stock depositary's obligations under the deposit agreement will be limited to performance in good faith and without negligence or willful misconduct of the duties described in the deposit agreement. Neither we nor the preferred stock depositary will be obligated to prosecute or defend any legal proceeding relating to any depositary receipts, depositary shares or shares of preferred stock unless satisfactory indemnity is furnished. We and the preferred stock depositary may rely on written advice of counsel or accountants, or information

provided by persons presenting shares of preferred stock for deposit, holders of depositary receipts or other persons believed to be competent and authorized to this information and on documents believed to be genuine.

If the preferred stock depositary receives conflicting claims, requests or instructions from any holders of depositary receipts, on the one hand, and us, on the other hand, the preferred stock depositary will be entitled to act on the claims, requests or instructions received from us.

Description of Common Stock

We may issue, either separately or together with other securities, shares of our common stock. Under our restated certificate of incorporation, we are authorized to issue up to 1,500,000,000 shares of our common stock. A prospectus supplement relating to an offering of common stock, or other securities convertible or exchangeable for, or exercisable into, common stock, will describe the relevant terms, including the number of shares offered, any initial offering price, and market price and dividend information, as well as, if applicable, information on other related securities. See “Description of Outstanding Capital Stock” below.

Description of Outstanding Capital Stock

We have summarized some of the terms and provisions of our outstanding capital stock in this section. The summary is not complete. We have also filed our restated certificate of incorporation, our by-laws and the certificate of designation relating to the Series A preferred stock as exhibits to our annual report on Form 10-K. You should read our restated certificate of incorporation and our by-laws and the certificate of designation relating to the Series A preferred stock for additional information before you purchase any of our capital stock.

As of October 29, 1999, our authorized capital stock was 1,518,500,000 shares. Those shares consisted of:

- 1,500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share;
- 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share; and
- 8,500,000 shares of Class R convertible common stock, par value \$.01 per share.

As of October 29, 1999 there were 341,076,021 shares of common stock, no shares of preferred stock and no shares of Class R convertible common stock outstanding.

Common stock

Subject to the senior rights of preferred stock which may from time to time be outstanding, holders of common stock are entitled to receive dividends declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available for their payment. Upon dissolution and liquidation of our business, holders of common stock are entitled to a ratable share of our net assets remaining after payment to the holders of the preferred stock of the full preferential amounts they are entitled to. All outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and nonassessable.

The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share for the election of directors and on all other matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Holders of common stock are not entitled to cumulative voting for the election of directors. They are not entitled to preemptive rights.

The transfer agent and registrar for the common stock is Norwest Bank Minnesota, N.A.

Preferred stock

The preferred stock has priority over the common stock with respect to dividends and to other distributions, including the distribution of assets upon liquidation. The board of directors is authorized to fix and determine the terms, limitations and relative rights and preferences of the preferred stock, to establish series of preferred stock and to fix and determine the variations as among series. The board of directors without stockholder approval could issue preferred stock with voting and conversion rights which could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of common stock. The board of directors has designated 500,000 shares of Series A junior participating preferred stock. Series A junior participating preferred stock will be issued in units consisting of one one-thousandth of a share of Series A junior participating preferred stock. Series A junior participating preferred stock is on a parity with the common stock with respect to dividends and to other distributions, including the distribution of assets on liquidation. Quarterly dividends per unit equal the amount of the quarterly dividend paid per share of common stock, when, as and if declared by the board of directors. The holders of units are entitled to one vote per unit, voting together with the common stock on all matters submitted to the stockholders. As of the date of this prospectus, there are no outstanding shares of preferred stock.

Anti-takeover provisions

We currently have provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws that could have an anti-takeover effect. The provisions in the restated certificate of incorporation include:

- a classified board of directors;
- a prohibition on our stockholders taking action by written consent;
- the requirement that special meetings of stockholders be called only by the board of directors or the chairman of the board; and
- the requirement of the affirmative vote of at least 66-2/3% of our outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote thereon to adopt, repeal, alter, amend or rescind our by-laws.

The by-laws contain specific procedural requirements for the nomination of directors and the introduction of business by a stockholder of record at an annual meeting of stockholders where such business is not specified in the notice of meeting or brought by or at the discretion of the board of directors. In addition to these provisions, the board of directors has adopted a stockholder's rights plan, under which rights were distributed in a dividend. These rights entitle the holder to acquire units of Series A junior participating preferred stock, which is exercisable upon the occurrence of certain events, including the acquisition by a person or group of a specified percentage of the common stock.

Plan of Distribution

We may sell the offered securities as follows:

- through agents;
- through underwriters;
- to dealers; or
- directly to one or more purchasers.

By agents

Offered securities may be sold through agents designated by us. Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, the agents will use their best efforts to solicit purchases for the period of their appointment.

By underwriters

If underwriters are used in the sale, the offered securities will be acquired by the underwriters for their own account. The underwriters may resell the securities in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. The obligations of the underwriters to purchase the securities will be subject to certain conditions. The underwriters will be obligated to purchase all the securities of the series offered if any of the securities are purchased. Any initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or re-allowed or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

To dealers

If a dealer is used in the sale, we will sell the offered securities to the dealer, as principal. The dealer may then resell those securities to the public at varying prices to be determined by the dealer at the time of resale.

Direct sales

We may also sell offered securities directly to institutional investors or others. These sales may include ones made under arrangements with the investors under which we have the right to require the investors to purchase the offered securities from us from time to time at prices tied to the market price for those securities.

Delayed delivery contracts

We may authorize underwriters, dealers and agents to solicit offers by certain institutional investors to purchase offered securities under contracts providing for payment and delivery on a future date specified in the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement will also describe the public offering price for the securities and the commission payable for solicitation of these delayed delivery contracts. Delayed delivery contracts will contain definite fixed price and quantity terms. The obligations of a purchaser under these delayed delivery contracts will be subject to only two conditions:

- that the institution's purchase of the securities at the time of delivery of the securities is not prohibited under the law of any jurisdiction to which the institution is subject; and
- that we shall have sold to the underwriters the total principal amount of the offered securities, less the principal amount covered by the delayed delivery contracts.

General information

Underwriters, dealers, agents and direct purchasers that participate in the distribution of the offered securities may be underwriters as defined in the Securities Act and any discounts or commissions they receive from us and any profit on the resale of the offered securities by them may be treated as underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Any underwriters, dealers or agents will be identified and their compensation described in a prospectus supplement.

We may have agreements with the underwriters, dealers and agents to indemnify them against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute with respect to payments which the underwriters, dealers or agents may be required to make.

Underwriters, dealers and agents may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, us or our subsidiaries in the ordinary course of their businesses.

The place, time of delivery and other terms of the sale of the offered securities will be described in the prospectus supplement.

Legal Matters

Willkie Farr & Gallagher will issue an opinion for us about the legality of the offered securities. Any underwriters will be advised about other issues relating to any offering by their own legal counsel.

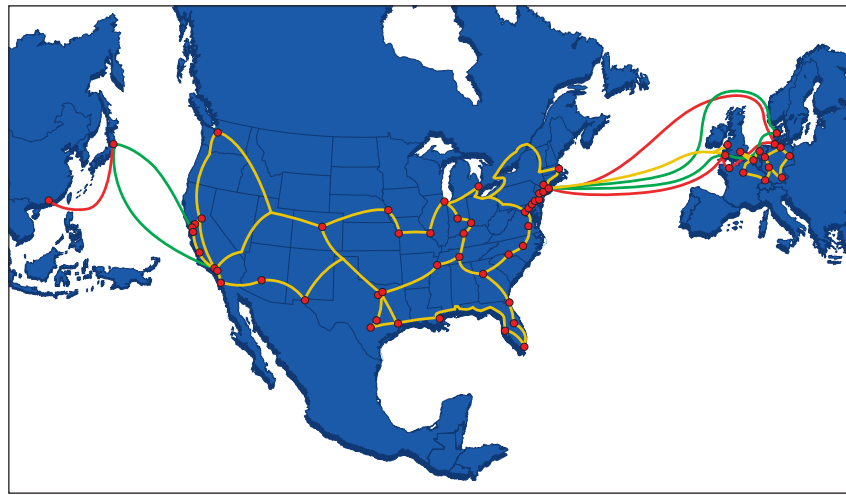
Experts

The consolidated financial statements of Level 3 Communications, Inc. as of December 31, 1998 and for the year then ended, incorporated by reference in this registration statement have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto, and have been incorporated herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said report.

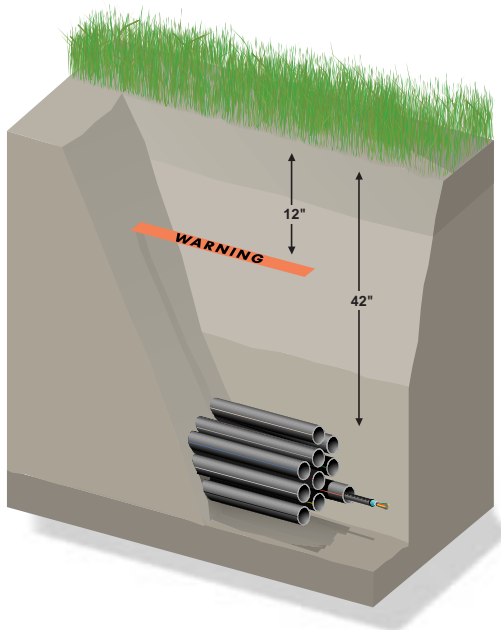
The consolidated balance sheet of Level 3 Communications, Inc. as of December 27, 1997, and the related statements of earnings, cash flows, comprehensive income, and changes in stockholders' equity for each of the two years in the period ended December 27, 1997, as well as the consolidated balance sheets of RCN Corporation and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 1997 and 1998 and the related statements of operations, cash flows, comprehensive income, and changes in stockholders' equity, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1998, incorporated by reference in this registration statement, have been incorporated herein in reliance on the reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, given on the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEVEL 3 NETWORK

Level 3 Communications is building the first international end-to-end communications network based entirely on Internet Protocol (IP) technology. To implement this new technology, Level 3 plans to offer services in 56 markets across the United States and 21 European and Pacific Rim markets, all connected by intercity networks.



UPGRADEABLE NETWORK



Level 3 is installing multiple conduits 42" below ground in its continuously upgradeable network. Ten to twelve 1/4" conduits are grouped together. Fiber will initially be drawn through only one of the conduits, leaving the others for future expansion as technology changes, to meet customer demand and to provide Level 3 the flexibility to offer conduit to others.

Level(3)SM
COMMUNICATIONS

20,000,000 Shares

Level 3 Communications, Inc.

Common Stock



U. S. PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

February 23, 2000

(Including Prospectus dated December 10, 1999)

Salomon Smith Barney
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
J.P. Morgan & Co.
Morgan Stanley Dean Witter
Chase H&Q
Credit Suisse First Boston
Merrill Lynch & Co.
